E, BOSTON.

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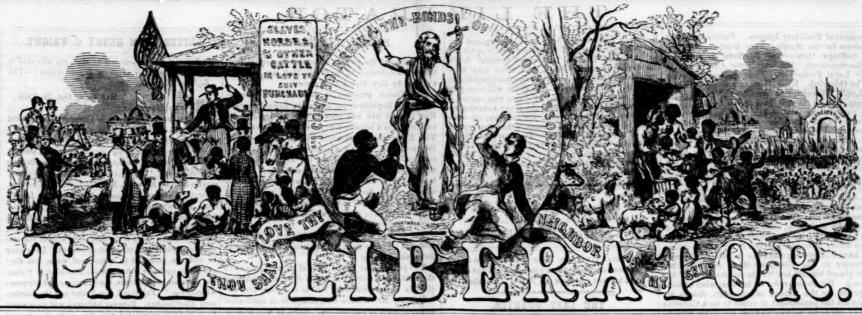
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The following gentlemen constitute the Financia committee, but are not responsible for any debts of the vis :-- WENBELL PHILLIPS, EDMUND QUINCY, Ep-JACKSON, and WILLIAM L. GARRISON, JR.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.



Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind.

J. B. YERRINTON & SON, Printers.

PRES. LINCOLN ON NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The following is an extract fro n an unpub'i hed lette from the late President Lincoln, addressed to Gen. Wads-

worth, taking strong ground in favor of universal suf:

"You desire to know, in the event of our complete said

cess in the field, the same being followed by a loyal and cheerful submission of the South, if universal amnesty should not be accompanied by universal suffrage.

Now, since you know my private inclinations as to what terms should be granted to the South, in the contingency

mentioned, I will here add, that if our success should thus be realized, followed by such desired results, I can't see-

if universal amnesty is granted-how, under the circum-

stances, I can avoid exacting in return universal suffrage,

or, at least, suffrage on the basis of intelligence and mill-

How to better the condition of the colored race has long

been a study which has attracted my serious and careful attention; hence I think I am clear and decided as to

what course I shall pursue in the premises, regarding it as a religious duty, as the nation's guardian of these people who have so heroically vindicated their manhood

on the battle-field, where, in assisting to save the life of the republic, they have demonstrated in blood their right

to the ballot, which is but the humane protection of the flag they have so fearlessly defended."

tary service.

VOL. XXXV. NO. 44.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1865.

WHOLE NO. 1813.

Selections.

MONUMENTAL HONORS.

To the Editors of the Nation : To the Editors of the Nation:

The genius of Byron has popularized the story of Marine Faliero, the Venetian chief magistrate who, in a fit of recentment for a private wrong, plotted the ruin of his country. The crime of Faliero was possible by a shameful death, and the republic stignatured it with an ignominious commemoration by abbituting for his portrait, in the series of ducal efficies, a tablet with this inscription: "Thus its resultance of Marino Faliero, beineaded from the commence of the commence of Marino Faliero, beineaded from the commence of th THE PLACE OF MARINO FALIERO, BEHEADED FOR

The case of Faliero is by no means the only one where the public justice of Italy has pursued the same of a rank offender with a vengeance extending beyond the scaffold. Travellers, who knew Genon before the progress of modern improvement had shorn even that emphatically "slow" city of many tokens of her quaint mediæval grandeur, will remember seeing, in public places, inscribed tablets rected by the government to the perpetual infamy of figrant criminals. Several of these curious me-gorials are still preserved in the court of the Uniemity, and copies of others are to be found in the

old municipal records.

Thus, in 1559, when the traitor Stephen Raggio, a prototype of our own Roffin, had anticipated his execution by suicide, the memory of his crimes was perpetuated by a public inscription, which was not ed until 1816.

removed until 1816.

Another lapidary record of the same year transmis to posterity the infamy of John Paul Balbi, a traitor and "vectigalium famosus expilator," which latter phrase may be Genoese Latin for "shoddy." Another, of 1672, performs the like good service for the name of Raphael de la Torre, a rebel and

prate, the Raphael Semmes of his day.

Many other instances of this monumental reprobation might be cited from Italian history, and even untry is not wholly wanting in analogous Not many years ago, the town authori ies of a justly celebrated country village in New ies of a justly celebrated country village in New England cut down, in spite of urgent remonstrances, as ancient and majestic elm standing on the private grounds of a resident of the town, because, in the course of its slow growth, its trunk had gradually encroached on the sidewalk to the width, perhaps, if a "selectman's" hat-brim. The owner of the tree put up a tablet to commemorate this act of petty tyranny. But he either superabounded in degretion or was deficient in courseas and he did discretion, or was deficient in courage, and he did not venture to record the names of the officials who.

in the pride of municipal despotism, had sacrificed the venerated tree. Hence the satire was pointless. It was anonymous, impersonal, and, stigmatizing the at rather than the actors, it punished nobody. Be-ides, being only an expression of private indigna-tion, it wanted the solemnity of a public and authorin a wanted the solelling of a partial research of a partial research of the policies of the street of the policies of the street of the partial research of the partial resea

criminal jurisprudence, while greater and more conpicuous conspirators against the liberties of their ther tribunal than those of conscience and of public opinion. Semmes is still at liberty, and in the fill enjoyment of the fruits of his piratical cruises. The malignant and mischievous incendiaries, Toombs and Wise, are free, if not pardoned, and the philophic and now persecuted Greeley's "universal annesty" would embrace not only these worthies and his correspondents Saunders and Tucker, but Wirz, Champ Ferguson, Quantrell, and Blackburn. Even the overthrow of the statutes and triumpha Even the overthrow of the statutes and triumpour these which deposed usurpers had erected in honor of their own exploits, the erasure of their names and inscriptions from public monuments, and the removal of their portraits from national galleries, have been generally considered as expressions of partisan animosity, and as a mode, if not of violating the statute of the statute o ing, at least of suppressing historical fact, while the exclusion of the busts of Luther and of Cromwell from the Bavarian Valhaila and the British Parlia ment House has been almost universally condemned ven by those who dissent from their theological and Political opinions, and disapprove their public acts, as indicative of a spirit which savors rather of regious intolerance and aristocratic prejudice than

of a love of liberty or of truth.

We have had, and still have, magistrates, heroes and sages who have carried with them to the grave the love and respect of a mourning nation, or who are now enjoying the best earthly reward of virtue and of patriotism, the approbation of a grateful country—our traitors who, like Floyd, have died despised even by their accomplices in crime, our Marino Falieros who, having been spared by our regular criminal tribunals, and by the red-handed reneance of popular justice, still live "infamous and contented."

Our patriots, dead and living, have received few of those monumental honors which older nations so profusely bestow on departed and on contemporary freatness; our political barracides none of those solumn testimonials of national execution, of which I have cited some examples. The history of even a great and good man may sometimes be epitomized in a single phrase, and in that of the bad there is frequently some salient fact, some damning lie, some crowning trait of meanners or of wrong, the bare cowning trait of meanners or of wrong, the bare name of which may serve as a perpetual brand. Men often unconsciously write their own true epituphs, and the publicity of the lives of our prominent citizens, the multiplicity of their official action, and the necessity they are under of frequently expressing their opinions and purposes, are constantly making their language a part of the res gester, as the layers say, constantly bringing out from them uttrances of word or deed which apply characterize and represent the man who gives them voice and

of our commonwealth, a stupendous lie invented and pronounced for the most nefarious purposes and yet all will agree in the truth and appropriate-ness of that inscription.

In like manner, neither friend nor fee could ob-

ject to this legend on the pedestal of Millard Fill-

An Act to amend and supplementary to An Act entitled: An Act respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their manters. Approved September 18, 1850. Millard Fillnore.

And as this is rather a short inscription for the And as this is rather a short inscription for the image of so conspicuous a personage, we might add a paragraph from his Albany and Buffalo speech of 1858, in which he threatened the Union with the vengeance of the South, and prophesied, if he did not invoke, a pro-slavery rebellion, in case the people should dare to elect to the Presidency his Republican rival instead of himself.

Both those who admire and those who view with loathing and with scorn the official career of Franklin Pierce—for even he had his admirers.—(Did not

lin Pierce—for even he had his admirers.—(Did not Hawthorne write his biography? Even he had his detractors. Did not the Herald habitually style him

THE DIRE CALAMITY MUST COME, THE FIGHTING WILL NOT BE ALL SOUTH OF MASON AND DIXON'S LINE MERELY—IT WILL BE ferson Davis, July 6, 1860.

So when a marble likeness of James Buchanan shall recall to the spectator the late John M. Clayton's judgment on the physiognomy, he will acquiesce, whatever may be his political opinions, in the fitness of writing under it, in letters of blood, the word

In like manner, the

Rome, Italy, Sept. 25, 1865.

SUFFRAGE A PARTY ISSUE.

The N. Y. Tribune undertakes to belittle the Republican victories recently won in every State except Connecticut, by falsely representing that they were victories of the Administration over its opponents, and that the Copperheads have in vain attempted to make impartial suffrage an issue with the Republican party. The Republican party is neither poor enough to need, nor mean enough to desire votes, on any such false pretences. The Republicans have, it is true, been defeated in Connecticut, and they may thank the New York Times in part cans have, it is true, been defeated in Connecticut, and they may thank the New York Times in part for it. But they will neither evade nor deny their defeat. In compensation for this, they have their largely increased majorities in Vermont, Maine, Pennsylvania, New Jersey thus far, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, and the certainty of the same in Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Minnesota, and probably in New York. The cause of our defeat in Connecticut was the poltroonery and weak falsehood of the New York Times, Evening Post, and Springfield Republication, which have from prudential motives been wiser

State gave for Lincoln and Johnson?

2. What does the Republican platform of Massachance. The use of such typical expressions, the prediction of such distinguishing acts, in monumental inscriptions, is at once the fittest and the distinguishing acts, in monumental inscriptions, is at once the fittest and the distinguishing acts, in monumental inscriptions, is at once the fittest and the distinguishing acts, in monumental inscriptions, is at once the fittest and the distinguishing acts, in monumental fittes and the distinguishing acts, in monumental fittes and the distinguishing acts, in monumental fittes and the distinguishing acts, in accordance with his views of the truth of the record derived from the tongue or the truth of the record derived from the tongue

place by the side of the noble and expansive traits of Marshall the pinched and Mephistophelean features of his successor, with this inscription:

HE DECLARED THAT, IN THE OPINION OF THE CHRISTIAN WORLD OF THE EIGHTENTHER, AND ESPECIALLY IN THAT OF THE FIGHTEN OF THE UNITED STATES, "THE YEARMERS OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, "THE NEGRO HAD NO RIGHTS WHICH THE WHITZ MAN WAS BOUND TO RESPECT."

The doughface, the Copperhead, the theologian who finds Scripture authority for the existence and specific character of Southern negro slavery, will approve these words as the expression of a political, a social, an economical, a divinely revealed religious truth; the advocate of universal liberty will condemn them as a flagitious libel on modern civilization, an attrocious calumny against the noble founders of our commonwealth, a stupendous lie invented

never occasion to doubt its justice or its "expediency"? Does the Times tell the truth when it says "the Copperhead party have attempted to make the issue of negro suffrage" in Vermont, "and have failed"?

4. What does the Republican platform in New York mean, if not negro suffrage, when it resolves that the "States in the Union" now have jurisdiction "over their local and domestic affairs," but that the States lately in rebellion" should have such jurisdiction restored to them only "in the faith and on the basis that it will be exercised in a spirit of equal and exact justice, and with a view to the elevation to and preparation for the full rights of citizenship of all their people;" and what, if not negro suffrage, is meant in another resolution, by declaring suffrage, is meant in another resolution, by declaring that they approve of the President's restoring to the people of the Southern States "full and complete control over their local affairs, just as soon as may be found compatible with the fulfilment of the constitutional obligations of the national authority to guarantee to every State a republican form of government"?

rnment"?

The Times knows that the only charge of want of Hawthorne write his biography? Even he had his detractors. Did not the Herald habitually style him "poor Pierce"?)—will read with equal satisfaction this record beneath his portrait:

"I have never believed that the actual disruption of the black population there everywhere constitution. OF THE UNION CAN OCCUR WITHOUT THE SHEEDING OF BLOOD; BUT IF, THROUGH THE MADNESS OF NORTHERN ABOLITIONISM, THE DIBE CALAMITY MUST COME, THE FIGHTING WILL NOT BE LALL SOUTH OF MASON AND DIXON'S LINE MERRELY—IT WILL BE LEGISLATED BY A STATE CORPORADAGE IN NEW YORK.

of writing under it, in letters of blood, the word

LECOMPTION.

In like manner, the words and deeds of Wood and Vallandigham and Voorhees and Booth, of the late Martin Van Buren and James K. Polk, and of certain always too late American general, who being now forgotten shall be nameless, as well as of hundreds of other statesmen and soldiers who in their time have been the glory or the shame of their country, would furnish abundance of appropriate and pithy illustration of their monumental effigies.

Cannot some one of your contributors who has Cannot some one of your contributors who has leisure and means of reference furnish you an article on the eminent men of America as characterized by themselves?

We ask the Times to what issue of our time the

above resolution refers, if not to negro suffrage? And since the Copperheads in New Jersey have denounced negro suffrage in plain terms, is it not a wilful and sneaking attempt at deception, too palpable and silly to deceive anybody, for the Times to state that the Copperheads have attempted but have

life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."

This does not mean the rights acquired by the abolition of slavery; for those rights having been already given them, it could not be alleged that the withholding of something not withheld forms a ground for refusing to entrust the people of the rebellious States with the political rights which they forfeited by their treason. It must refer to rights still withheld. It does refer, therefore, principally to the right to you. Pennayly and has therefore York. The cause of our defeat in Connecticut was the poltroonery and weak falsehood of the New York Times, Evening Post, and Springfield Republican, which have from prudential motives been wiser than their party, and have hence declined to advocate the policical plainly adopted in convention. As the New York Times still denies that impartial suffrage is a doctrine of the Union party, we desire to propound certain questions to the Times and demand an explicit answer.

1. What does the Republican platform of Mainemean, if it does not mean negro suffrage, by resolving that "in reorganizing the rebellions States, it is the right and duty of the government to demand the removal of all disabilities on account of color, and to secure to all perfect equality"? And again, 'bat "the enlistment of over 100,000 colored troops, the good faith of the colored race amidst treason, and their being paid like whites and placed in the most dangerous places, have pledged the national honor that these people shall have, in fact as well as in name, conferred upon them all the political rights of freemen, and that the people of the United States will redeem this pledge"?

Since the Copperhead party in Maine adopted a resolution opposing negro suffrage, was not that question at issue, and was not the decision in favor of "negro suffrage" by a larger majority than the State gave for Lincoln and Johnson?

2. What does the Republican platform of Massachusetts mean, if it does not mean "negro suffrage," by resolving as it does that "the people lately in rebuilties that the measure of a man's political rights shows the measure of a man's political rights by resolving as it does to mean "negro suffrage," by resolving as it does that "the people lately in rebuilties that the measure of a man's political rights shows the measure of a man's political rights and the removal of the repeated the resolution of the resolution of the resolution opposing negro suffrage, was not that question at its open the resolution of the resolution in favor of "ne

hean victories in the Northern States, only in so far as he moulds his policy in accordance with their platforms. However the two may agree on other questions, they do thus far on the suffrage question, and every Republican victory is a vote of instructions to the President and Congress to extend the suffrage, if not to all, at least to some of the disfranchised class.—Chicago Tribune.

GEN. ASHLEY ON RECONSTRUCTION.

HIS CONVERSATION WITH THE PRESIDENT. Hon. James M. Ashley, M. C. from the Toledo district, Obio, who is now in California, addressed the people of San Francisco on the evening of the

19th ult., on the political questions of the day.

After discussing at some length the effect of secession and rebellion on the status of the Southern States, and the rightfulness of conferring the suf-frage on the loyal blacks, he spoke as follows:

li Mr. Johnson should, to-day, issue such a proc-If Mr. Johnson should, to-day, issue such a proc-lamation as the loyal suffrage men of the nation have asked him to issue, and such a proclamation as I hope he will issue—for I hold that he is not com-mitted against it—I do not believe ten men occupy-ing respectable positions in the Union party, either as editors, or Senators and Representatives in Con-gress, could be found to oppose him in such a move-

The plain object of this resolution is to cut down the number of Southern representatives, by depriving them of twenty-two members in Congress, until they grant negro suffrage, when they would gain thirty-three. But the majority of the Republicans of Wisconsin were so dissatisfied that the platform, did not more plainly endorse negro suffrage, that they held a new Convention on purpose to endorse it. Is there any doubt that the question of negro suffrage is at issue in Wisconsin?

10. Finally, has not lowa, by 25,000 majority, voted for the following resolution:

Resolved, That, with proper safeguards to the purity of the ballot box, the elective franchise should be based upon loyalty to the Constitution and Union, recognizing and affirming the equality of all men bese fore the law; therefore we are in favor of amending the Constitution of our State by striking out the word "white," in the article on suffrage.

We insist that, in the face of such an array of test to deny that free suffrage is at issue in this campaign is endowed with an impudence that is unpresented and a mendacity that is utterly silly. The second decrease of the party it pretends to support. President in exception is sustained by the Republican victories in the Northern States, only in so far as he moulds his policy in accordance with their platforms. However the two may agree on other platforms. However the two may agree on other platforms.

I did not say this in a violent and threatening manner, as I am reported to have done, but with sadness and apprehension, rather.

It would not be necessary, if the persistent repotition of a falsehood did not sometimes cause it to be accepted as true, unless contradicted, for me to refer to a remark reported to have been made by the President in reply to what I said, when urging him to adopt in his reconstruction policy "universal loval suffrage." It is said that he bade me, or those with me, "good morning" with an intimation that matter. Certainly neither to me, nor to any gentle-man with me, did the President, either by word or act, ever express displeasure at anything said during any of my interviews with him on the negro suffrage question. My relations with the President are of the most friendly character, and I expect them to remain of that character, while he continues them to remain of that character, while he continues to represent the loyal men of the nation. I know him and his Cabinet well. His cabinet is made up of able, tried and true men. (Applause.) A majority of them have held responsible public positions during the past four years, and all have rendered important services in aiding to carry the nation safely through the terrible war just closed. They are putilled to the nation's confidence and the

THE KENTUCKY EMBROGLIO. General Palmer's Reply to G. C. Smith.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War :ng respectable positions in the Union party, either is editors, or Senators and Representatives in Congress, could be found to oppose him in such a movement.

Sin: I hope it will not be objected that in my reply to the application of Gov. Bramlette and of Hon. G. Clay Smith, for my removal from the command of the Department of Kentucky, I adopt the style of Mr. Lincoln once said to me that he had more to fear from that class of men who crawled in at the back door, approving whatever they supposed to be his policy, while denouncing and slandering the anti-slavery men, whom he knew and admitted to be the most steadfast Union men, as well as his most reliable friends. This same class of camp-followers were the first to rush in person to the Presidential mansion, and favoringly approve the new policy, the moment the Emancipation Proclamation was issued. They flooded the mails with their letters of commendation, and filled five columns of their papers in laudation of the new policy for every one used by anti-slavery papers. So it would be now, if President Johnson would issue a proclamation in the Union party would not have force or courage to make a ripple on the face of the smoothest water.

And here I may be pardoned if I digress a few moments, and reler to some unfriendly criticisms which have been made by Eastern papers upon extracts which purport to have heen copied from a speech made by me on the evening before I left Ohio.

I have never seen the paper from home, contain-

which have been made by Eastern papers upon extracts which purport to have heen copied from a speech made by me on the evening before I left Ohio.

I have never seen the paper from home, containing the speech referred to, and only since I reached your city have I read what purported to be extracts from it, and the criticisms made upon them. Perhaps I ought also to say that I did not expect the few remarks I made that night at a private business meeting to appear in any publication as a speech. Part of what I have seen quoted is substantially correct. I did say that "the President assured me that he was anxious to secure to all men their rights, without regard to color." I also said, and on this point I hope I may never have cause to change my impressions, "that from all the conversations I had with the President, I was satisfied that he desired so to administer the Government as to reflect the wishes and sentiments of the Union men of the nation."

What I said when speaking of the future action of the anti-slavery men and danger of division, and the eventual defeat of the Union party if the loyal suffrage policy was not adopted, I believed to be true, and so repeat it now.

I said, substantially, "that the anti-slavery men of the United States had destroyed the old Whig and Democratic parties; that all along the political coast the wrecks of Northern statesmen were lying and Democratic parties; that all along the political coast the wrecks of Northern statesmen were lying and Democratic parties; that all along the political coast the wrecks of Northern statesmen were lying and Democratic parties; that all along the political coast the wrecks of Northern statesmen were lying and Democratic parties; that all along the political coast the wrecks of Northern statesmen were lying and Democratic parties; that all along the political coast the wrecks of Northern statesmen were lying and Democratic parties; that all along the political coast the wrecks of Northern statesmen were lying and Democratic parties; that all a

from the influence of the slave code of the State. If these classes, numbering from reliable data 165,000 persons, may be adjudged free without supposing the repeal of the slave code, why may not the remaining 65,000, the mode of whose emancipation has not been pointed out? They once had laws in some of the States against witcheraft; but I do not believe they had necessarily witches. They have laws in Kentucky in reterence to slavery, but in my judgment no slaves. The mere existence of the laws as well proves the one as the other. Slavery did not originate in law, but in force. The laws of Kentucky only profess to regulate, not create slavery, and their present existence proves nothing. Slavery did originate in force, and when that vital element of force ceases, it necessarily perishes. Laws only provide for the safe and judicious application of that requisite force. I will not consume time in arguing the question at length, but content myself with asserting that the whole slavery system of Kentucky is subverted and overthrown, and that it in point of law and fact controls no one. In support point of law and fact controls no one. In support of this view, I will venture to quote the imputed opinions of both Gen. Smith and Governor Bram-lette. They were both reported, during the late political canvass, to have said in their public ad-

dresses and private conversations, "that slavery is dead in Kentucky." If dead, it is somewhat difficult to understand how it can now exist.

But the "pass system" of which they complain did not assume or proceed upon the idea of the absolute non-existence of slavery in Kentucky, but merely upon the theory that there were other interests to be protected which were of paramount importance. It had its origin in the fact that the joint resolution of March 3d, 1865, emancipated a large number of persons, chiefly women and children. In many cases they voluntarily abandoned, and in many others were expelled from their homes. Thousands came to the city of Louisville in search

Thousands came to the city of Louisville in search of shelter, food and employment.

Their freedom was disputed by those who clung to slavery with nearly as much confidence as General Smith denies to others the right of liberty. The same prejudices against the race, and dislike for the means by which they were made free, coupled with threats of prosecution under State laws, embarrassed the wives and children of soldiers. The city was so filled with them as in the independent of the authoric States, and the rightfulness of conferring the sufficed important services in aiding to carry the ludgest of the authorised frage on the loyal blacks, he spoke as follows:

CAMP FOLLOWERS DESCRIBED.

If President Johnson should to-morrow issue instructions to his recently appointed Provisional Governors in the rebed States, requiring them to invite and see that all loyal black men were not only permitted, but protected, in voting for delegates, and for or against accepting any State Constitution which might be framed by such Conventions, nine the North now opposing negro suffage would give in the radiesion to the plan, while all the hangers on the North now opposing negro suffage would give in their adhesion to the plan, while all the hangers on the North now opposing negro suffage would give in their adhesion to the plan, while all the hangers on the North now opposing negro suffage would give in the radiesion to the plan, while all the hangers on the North now opposing negro suffage would give in the radiesion to the plan, while all the hangers on the North now opposing negro suffage would give in the radiesion to the plan, while all the hangers on the North now opposing negro suffage would give in their adhesion to the plan, while all the hangers on the North now opposing negro suffage would give in the radiesion to the plan, while all the hangers on the proposition of the plant of the provided the suffage of the proposition of the plant of the provided the provided the provided the provided the provided the provided the hangers on the provided the provided the provided the hangers on the provided th so filled with them as, in the judgment of the authorities, to endanger the public health. The mayor and a committee of the General Council of that city

The free had a right to demand from me that pro-tection which slavery and slave laws denied them. If, in separating the free from the slaves, the discriminations were not always accurate, it was the fault of those who made the separation necessary; and as the source of danger was supposed to be in the excess of the black population, I was resolved to do nothing to prevent its rapid reduction. This order was made in May, 1865. On the 4th of July, the colored people gathered in large numbers at dif-ferent points in the State, and, as Gen. Smith justly ferent points in the State, and, as Gen. Smith justly says, "congregated in towns, cities and camps, without work or any prospect of a livelibood, and they became a great burden upon the people." Their pretended owners advertised them in the newspapers, and warned all persons from biring, harboring, or having anything to do with them. Hence, as Gen. Smith himself says, they became vagrants upon the State. Labor was wanted, but people refused to hire, for fear of prosecution under the State laws for "hiring, harboring," &c. The military, so far from having taken no steps to relieve them or the white people, as he asserts, did declare to them and to the white people that the colored people had the undoubted right to seek employment wherever it could be found, and did extend the "pass system," of which he complains, over the State, under which more than 10,000 colored natives of the State have crossed the Ohio, and have found that protection and employment which were denied them at home;

more than 10,000 colored natives of the State have crossed the Ohio, and have found that protection and employment which were denied them at home; and a steady stream of emigration is going on of the same class of persons, and will go on until some change is made by which slavery can recover the advantages lost by many "grave mistakes," or the people of Kentucky abandon it.

Gen. Smith says: "This irregularity must be overcome, and it must be done by a decided and energetic move on the part of the military in conjunction with the Executive of the State." If, by this, Gen. Smith means that steps must be taken to give back to slavery what it has lost, he acts very wisely in asking my removal. I will do in the future as I have done in the past—throw the whole of my personal and official influence against the institution and practices of slavery, with the hope of its utter extirpation. I will, as far as possible, protect all the people of the State in life and property. I will do my utmost to harmonise the races. Not by clinging to an imaginary scintilla of slavery, which only exists to demoralize the public mind, keeps alive old prejudices, and thus prevents the settlement of the question, but by presenting and standing by the simple issue, that all are free, and that all are to be protected as free.

Gen. Smith assigns his second reason of complaint

all are to be protected as free.

Gen. Smith assigns his second reason of complaint against me, that I have failed to protect persons who were prosecuted in the State Courts for obeying my election order. I did not, as he says, instruct clerks, sheriffs, and judges of elections, but did give directions to my military subordinates, which may, and did, perhaps, affect the class of officers referred to by him. What letters have been sent to Gen. Smith, I do not profess to know. I will protect my officers, and all others to whom my orders were addressed, for all nots done in obedience to them. But

duty; nor to his holding up Gen. Lee to the admira-

tion of young men as a public instructor, though we think a whipper of slaves and starver of prisoners should rank something lower than a gentleman; nor

to his new doctrine that "intermarriage between

in our view this is a question only for the parties themselves, and may safely be let alone by a man

who has so many other marriages to attend to a Mr. Beecher; nor to his declaration that Presiden

Johnson's every act has been "apt, fitting, and most wise"—though Mr. Beecher's language at this stage

wise "—though Mr. Beecher's language at this stage sounds more like the Democratic resolutions of New Jersey than the good old ring of Plymouth Church bell. But, passing all these points in regretful si-

bell. But, passing all these points in regretful si-lence, we refer particularly to the strangest state-ment of all, and which struck *The Times* as so ad-mirable that that journal embalmed it as a laconic

excerpt, a watchword for the hour, a happy maxim

muskets, proclamations of emancipation, confiscation

than to dwell in fancy upon the picturesque grimace which our minister's face will have to wear in the

account which the President revised in manuscript and authenticated for publication. If the saying be

Emancipation also would create "a war of races,"

port, we trust to be able to maintain an unwavering

testimony to the truth. We solemnly believe that the word for the hour is Equal Rights! This is the dictate of Justice—this is the claim of Humanity. Parties must heed it—Administrations must conform

shall sweep with majesty into the National Capitol, and shall seat itself in sovereignty as the Supreme

and shall seat itself in sovereignty as the Suprem Law of the Land! To-day, in advance, therefore

we salute the coming victory, and cry joyfully ALL HAIL !- N. Y. Independent.

SECRETARY STANTON.

The Secretary of War is no popularity hunter

and has an invincible repugnance to being lionized He means that his visit to New York shall be of th

most quiet character; and all the world has learned

that what he means he executes. It is absolutely

refreshing to see an American of his force and fame moving with so little note and show—content with

Undoubtedly there is some natural lack in the Secretary of the elements which easily kindle popu-

lar enthusiasm. His cast of character is too severe for that. He is too self-contained, unbending, un-

impressible. Again, he has been, through the war, in the most invidious of positions. He has not only to take the brunt of the spite of the designing thou-

sands who were disappointed in getting contracts from his Department, or who were held to the strict-

est fulfilment of them, but had to stand the rage

heads of the rebellion for his nothing seed cases. It check by exemplary arrests in extreme cases. It mattered not that the representatives of the people in Congress had marked out this line of action by

the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, or that President Lincoln declared in public letters and

speeches that he took all the responsibility of Mr. Stanton's official action, the wrath was concentrated

upon the Secretary. Every malignant passion of the human soul contributed to it, until it became an

absolute torrent of venom. He was not moved.

Though it continued for months and years, he wa-vered not in the discharge of his full duty. But this keeping of the rebel sympathizers of the North within bounds was but an incidental part of his

but an incidental part of his istration of the War Department,

within bounds was out an incurrent part work. The administration of the War Department, comprehending all that related to the raising, equipping, and subsisting of the most colossal army of modern times, devolved upon him. With all the aids that could be gained by a systematic subdivision and labor, his own task was still

aids that could be gained by a systematic subdivision of responsibility and labor, his own task was still herculean. That he accomplished it at all is surprising; that he accomplished it so well is marvellous. We believe that the records of all modern Govern-

ments would be searched in vain for an instance of

War Department be adequately understood and ap-

to it! Its march shall be irresistible as Time!

and to exact " univers

. Stearns presents only one point that is new resident's singular declaration that "Un

On the contrary, he foresaw that Am-

Genuine Conservatism." We quote as

ed." though

nguage at this stage resolutions of New

blacks and whites should not be permitte

Perhaps I ought to say that, if such is the purpos

Very respectfully, your obd't serv't, JOHN M. PALMER, Maj. Gen.

GENERAL PALMER SUSTAINED.

The following is the correspondence with the

LOUISVILLE, KY., Oct. 15, 1865.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washingto Since the abrogation of Martial Law, no color persons are allowed to cross on the ferry boats on the Obio river, unless known to the ferryman to be free. Not more than one in a hundred can cross. What shall I do?

JOHN M. PALMER, Major General. Official—E. B. HARLAN,

Captain and A. A. General.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 16, 1865.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 16, 1865.

E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

On yesterday ferry boats across the Ohio river refused to carry colored persons on passes issued under Department Orders No. 32.

I have ordered the post commandant here to compel them to do so. The alarm among the negroes, upon the report of the withdrawal of martial law, of which I have no official information, renders this course necessary. Am I right? Immediate.

[Signed]

JOHN M. PALMER,

Major General Commanding.

Major General Commanding.
Official—E. B. HARLAN, Capt. and A. A. WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1865.

Your dispatches in respect to ferry passes have been very maturely considered, and it is not considered, and it is not considered, and it is not perceived that this department can properly interfere.

[Signed]

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1865.

Major General Palmer:
Major General Thomas having reported in favo of your retaining the command in Kentucky, and approving your administration of the department, the President has approved his report and overruled the application made for your removal.

[Signed] E. D. TOWNSEND,

A. A. General

KENTUCKY A FREE STATE! The suspense over. Truth, right, liberty, loyalty and humanity prevail. The controversy between Gen. Palme and the dying slave power of Kentucky, as our read ers are aware, was referred to Maj. Gen. Thoma ower of Kentus, Gen. The referred to Maj. Gen. That able, ers are aware, was referred to Maj. Gen. Thoma for final decision and adjustment. That able, jus and accomplished officer telegraphed General Palm er yesterday from Washington, that all his acts, hi olicy, and his decisions respecting the virtual over row of slavery in the Site, are to be sustained The General is ordered to go on in the path he has chosen, to treat the negroes of Kentucky as freedmen, without discrimination. Nothing could be more welcome to the Union men of the State than torial and Gubernatorial stocks, let all such howl Let patriots rejoice! And the persecuted negrating hosannas to the Lord!—Louisville Union Pres.

THE GOOD FIGHT.

We reiterate our battle-cry of EQUAL RIGHTS Many kindly voices and favoring presses are swell ing the appeal. Every Sabbath adds to the cause some new pulpit; every week-day, some new editorial pen. As yet, the popular voice only half expresses the popular conscience. Like a smouldering presses the popular conscience. Like a smould fire, there is a suppressed conviction on the subject, which, when it breaks into full utter the grea will sweep the country. Among a free people a just cause grows apace; every day adds fibre to its trull and greenness to its leaf, till it stands at last a Ceda of Lebanon. Already the belief possesses a major ity of Christian minds that this nation was shaker with war in order "that the things which cannot be shaken might remain." These are the great princ ples of Human Rights, on which this Government raiting to lay its only sure foundation. These prin-iples which, in one form or another, have always kept the American people under the salutary nece sity of free discussion, are now coining themselve into a national question, and its image and super scription is Equal Suffrage. To men who used to be mobbed for demanding the abolition of slavery it is now refreshing to see the whole nation ad vancing like an army toward the next great contro -Political Equality. Some over-wearie are saying, "Let us now fold our hand friends are saying, "Let us now fold our han awhile, and enjoy the present victory." Not s Stopping to enjoy Cannæ, Hannibal lost Rom stopping to enjoy Cannæ, Hannibal in the stopping to-day contented with Emancipation, we hall to-morrow lose Equal Suffrage. Therefore, O wour loins! Welcome the remaining friends, gird your loins! Welcome the remaining toils! The noblest discussion which ever engaged free people is now opening. Of the result, we have no fear. Never was our faith firmer, our hope fair er, our zeal for labor in the Good Old Cause more

Our task to-day is to point out, by the help of two
or three recent examples, how we feel called upor
to differ from some other gentlemen with whom we est fulfilment of them, but had to stand the rage of all whose sedition invoked the strong arm of the Gov-ernment. Probably no public man in this country was ever the object of such intensity of hate as Sec-retary Stanton drew upon himself from the copper-heads of the rebellion for his holding their faction in

ould prefer to agree.

Mr. Seward has been to Auburn. Not "the love "townsmen however young are thoughtful, and however old a cheerful!" Speaking in so inspiring an atmosphere, the Premier painted with poets words the autumnal glories of the maples; toucher affectionately upon his forty years of friendships in that enchanting region; congratulated the greate of nations on its triumph over all its enemies; sur moned every Cabinet minister, both in and out office, to come forward and bend a willing head to garland of praise; poured out a genial disc every topic of public interest except the one on which his voice was most needed; in all his speech did he mention the negro or services, or perils, or rights, or hopes a strange omission? As the Secretary ge omission? As the Secretary distributed of good words to everybody else, would be been graceful also to have tossed a penny of the perny? Wounded worth of recognition to the negro? Wounded in his own person by the dagger of an assassin, was it believed that he could so signally slight those lowlie men who have received wounds, and death, and honor in the service of the same cause and country troversy, but only to point this suggestive moral that when such a man as Mr. Seward finds it a pub lic convenience to forget the negro's cause, the of us must make it a public duty to remember

Our friend Mr. Beecher preached last Sunday evening a discourse which the Times of Monday gilded and ornamented with the following figure-head: "Great Political Sermon. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on Reconstruction. His Unqualified In-

dorsement of President Johnson. Forbearance and Kindness for the South. They must regulate Negro Suffrage themselves. Northern Interference Discountenanced. We must have Confidence in their Loyal Professions. Their Self-respect must not be Offended. Kind Words for General Robert judge it. All memory of this abuse will soon pass by Abraham Lincoln, Lieutenant-General Scott, Lieutenant-General Grant, and other men most cognizant of his public service, and best qualified to judge it. All memory of this abuse will soon pass away; and the very names of those who vented it will rot and perish. Among the many towering reputations made by the war, few, if any, are composed of more enduring elements than the reputation of Edwin M. Stanton. The iron staunchness, the tripless industry, the Santan integrity, the given articles condemnated and perish. Among the many towering resources the cause he had at heart; and, inasmuch as he did not write the articles, it was deemed proper that he should place himself right upon the record." Thus The Times kindly informs us that Mr. Beecher does not write our editorials, and what better can we do, in reciprocation of the courtesy, than to inform The Now, with so hearty, noble, and the should place himself right upon the record." Thus the did not write our editorials, and what better can we do, in reciprocation of the courtesy, than to inform The Now, with so hearty, noble, and the should place himself right upon the record."

The should place himself right upon the record. Thus the should place himself right upon the record. The should place himself right upon the record. Thus the should pla

EDITORIAL ABSENCE. The Editor of the Lib. or is absent on his Western tour, and does not expe to be at his post till about the 10th of December.

THE LAST QUARTER.

The Liberator is now on its last quarter, prior to th nal close of its publication. It is not only desirable but necessary, therefore, that those who are indebted it should promptly remit what is due; as the ex enses of the paper have been greatly increased, and its receipts lessened, during the present year; and as very farthing will be needed- al more-to enable us to complete the volume

POWERS AND DUTIES OF ANDREW JOHN-SON.

Rumor says that President Johnson is determin pon pressing the claims of our nation upon the British Government for compensation for the piratical de struction of our vessels by cruisers built and equipped n its ports, manned by its seamen, and assisted by its policy, in violation of the treaty of peace existing be-"The laws and intents of the Government and ourselves will prove of no avail if they are hostile and unpleasant to the WHITE people of the South."

How little we expected such a statement from Mr. Beecher! Certainly the only things which, as yet, have been of any "avail" with the South have been things "hostile and unpleasant"—for instance:

nuskets, recelamations of emarcination, configration. ween the two nations. Assuredly these claims ought o be pressed. Not by bluster or threats, definite ndefinite; still less by war, the disgrace of civilization, (or more accurately speaking, the disgrace of the peoples who call themselves civilized and Chris tian.) These claims should be pressed by a deman made on the ground of right and justice, so presented acts, enforced oaths of allegiance, and the like. So much for the past. Now, as for the future, our Christian duty compels us to alter Mr. Beecher's statement into the following: "The laws and intents of the Government will prove of no avail if as to prove itself as justice to the conscience of every between our Government and theirs until it shall b granted. It is sincerely to be hoped that this negotia tion may be left in the hands of Mr. Adams, who has so well begun it, and that neither this nor any other business may be given by our Government in to the hands of such a man as Caleb Cushing.

they are hostile and unpleasant to the BLACK people of the South." This is our way of looking at the case. Are we not right? Solemnly before God we hold up these two statements, and confidently appeal to know which is the more in consonance with His divine will! It is to this tribunal, But there is another claim which it is still more i portant for Andrew Johnson to settle, a matter far and to this alone, that we are to carry the controversy. Meanwhile, we regret that the finest flavor of praise which Mr. Beecher's sermon has elicited is from the New York Daily News—the leading Copperhead journal of the United States! That more within his power than the one above named, and matter in which his honor and the honor of the nation are far more deeply concerned. I mean the claim for justice made by the obvious condition paper speaks thus of the United States! Instance, paper speaks thus of the noblest man now living: "Escaped from associations that have bitherto eclipsed his truly admirable genius, we predict for Mr. Beccher, henceforth, a much less equivocal reputation than he has heretofore enjoyed." And, the negro race in this country, and especially by the condition of those of them who have (until lately) been held in slavery through the shameful complicity the American Government and people. I say that the United States-and therefore An-

as we are fond of a good jest, we quote another re-mark from the same copper-colored columns: "We congratulate Mr. Beecher that he has emerged from drew Johnson as the recognized head of the nation, and the man most powerful to influence its opinion the atmosphere of *The Independent* office." In view of all which, we can think of no better solace and direct its action-owe to the race of dark-skinned Americans the open recognition and effective vindi cation of their rights as human beings. This debt from the nation has been due ever since slavery be purer air in the office of the Daily News, forever agrant with Ben Wood's cigar! Our friend, Maj. Geo. L. Stearns of Boston—who, gan; but its claim is peculiarly urgent just now, when circumstances favor its payment, and the ' by long service in the anti-slavery cause, deserves a brevet—has published an account of a recent in-terview which he held with President Johnson; an tutional" objections which formerly opposed it have been nullified by the rebellion of the We can now do this act of justice. The only ques tion is whether we will do it. The nation seems no ther just nor wise enough to do it spontaneously, and true that the " face is the mirror of the mind," it is interesting to know of the President that his countinteresting the thus prevent the fearful results that will assuredly therefore chiefly upon the will and action of the versal Suffrage in the South would breed a war of races, so forcibly reminds us of the old story that been effected, the colored people are to hold the rank of men and citizens, or some rank intermediate bewe will dismiss his apprehension as too familiar tween citizens and slaves. His power can decide to be feared. The letter of Abraham Linthis; his action will decide it; the fearful responsitween citizens and slaves. His power can decide coin found upon the dead body of General Wads-worth declares that he meant to grant "universal remains with him.

seems determined to insure the worst, the most unnosty would carry joy to the rebels, and Suffrage joy to the negroes, and that, as a consequence, instead of a "war of races," all the bells would ring the hands of men who have always claimed the right Glory Hallelujah! O that the mantle of Elijah to buy, own, flog, work and sell human beings; in inst and the most cruel settlement of this matter, by Meanwhile we plant ourselves upon the rock of EQUAL SUFFRAGE. Believing this position to be right, to be manly, to be Christian, God forbid our feet to be moved therefrom a single inch—nay, the hands of men who regret the loss of this power and who avow their intention of resuming as large a proportion of it as possible when they are again in a ition to bar the interposition of the United States Sovernment and people by the plea of "State Sov ereignty."

The thoroughness and the enormity of this claim do not rest upon conjecture. We see them both fully isplayed in the late inaugural address of Gener mphreys, the newly elected Governor of Missis ippi. He maintains our government to be "a white nan's government." He affirms all the freedmen of Mississippi to be "unfitted for political equality wit the white man." He announces that " the purity and progress of both races require that caste must be maintained." Assuming that, because the cultivation of the great staples of the South requires continuous la bor the year through, the planter cannot venture upon it unless he is armed with the irresistible power of compulsion for the whole period, he jumps to the co dusion that the freedmen's work must be fixed for them within certain limits by the law, and that they must be compelled to keep uninterruptedly at from January to January." He is graciously please o add in behalf of the working class, (which would eem, thus far, to have nothing but labor provided or intended for it.) that "by such a system of labor the velfare and happiness of the African may be so

From the character and condition of the planters of Mississippi, and from the statements in regard to their ntelligence and capacity made by Governor Humphreys, we may fairly, I think, draw a conclusion very lifferent from that drawn by him. Knowing, by abundant testimony, that they were a vicious and de graded class of people, we did not know (until it was old us by the man whom they chose to be their leader in the rebellion and their Governor under the hoped-for reconstruction) that they were a class so inferior capacity as to be unable to adapt themselves to in proved conditions. They cannot cultivate cotton and sugar without slavery, or something substantially equivalent to it! Well, if they are hat extent, (and the Governor probably knows,) le as give the freedmen a trial. They can do it. Let them undertake the plantations, and let those poor in efficient white people have the opportunity of earning their living as laborers, or, if they prefer it, of emi grating to some country whose Constitution permit slavery. Under ordinary circumstances, this change could not so easily be effected; but, since these people have forfeited their lands by rebellion-and since the black men of the State, who are competent to take these lands in charge and cultivate them to good ad vantage without slavery, are the very persons who have established a claim upon the United States Gov-ernment by acting on its side during the white men's ments would be searched in vain for an instance of such vast and complex administrative duties discharged with greater efficiency of rectitude. It has cost an ability and a toil of which the public has as yet but a faint conception. When the history of this war comes to be completely written, then, and not until then, will the service of the head of the War Denestment he adocuately understood and a complete the service of the local of the local properties of the local of the local properties. The service of the local of the local properties of the loca them ; let the incapables be sent to look for some wotl that they can do; and this arrangement will give the best chance, alike for the prosperity of Mississippi

Lord Palmerston, the British Premier, died or the 18th ult., aged 81. It is thought that Earl Rus The vituperation that has been poured out against sell will succeed him.

PARKER FRATERNITY.

tures was delivered at the Music Hall last Tuesday evening by Rev. David A. Wasson. Mr. Wasson proposed to answer the questi How shall Republicanism pursue its upward course?

How shall it live and grow? Our body politic, he said, requires a suitable soul; a fit and sufficient soul. My FRIEND-The action of Congress, the coming winter, will go far to fix the character and destiny The European governments proved long since that of the American Republic for generations to con the soul had gone out of them. They punished treason, but were themselves the highest treason to is dead. They are embodying in their Constitution. the rights of man. Puritanism was the first attempt to establish a better polity. It was noble, though narrow. The French Revolution was very largely a failure. But for Thomas Jefferson, our own revolution might have gone on without the expression of

a single universal principle.

The form of our polity is the highest hitherto es-

Tho people must be the prey of demagagues until they follow the dictates of simple right, and make this the personal to all intents, constructions and purposes the rule of government as well as of private life. Politics, Mr. Wasson said, should be an application

of moral truth to national life. Here, as well as in individual conduct, our aim should be to act justly inand most sublime work of the nineteenth century stead of directing our efforts to the making of a profit-That man can be legally held and used as property is orever denied and forbidden. able bargain. The lecturer thought less unfavorably than his two

predecessors on that platform of President Johnson's character and policy. Deploring his partial blindness, and admitting that he still needed pressure in the right direction, there was still reason to believe that his heart was with the black man.

The pressure of other matter forbids a fuller report.

The lecture next Tuesday evening will be given by Rev. J. M. Manning .- c. K. W.

MR. GARRISON IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Oct. 27th. Mr. Garrison and J. Miller McKim have been it this State for the last few days, working for the Freed men, and they have worked to some purpose. They came in their official capacity, and in behalf of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission; Mr. Garrison as First Vice President, and Mr. McKim as Cor responding Secretary of the Eastern Department Though the notice was short, large meetings were held in this city and in Bangor, which have awakened a lively interest and given general satisfaction.

All decent people here are now anti-slavery, and, re rarding this movement as the complement and logical esult of the anti-slavery movement, they are quite willing to do something in it to atone for their hostility or indifference to it in its early stages.

The time was when men like Garrison and McKim would not have been tolerated, or at least not candidly listened to by any but a very small, and that an unin fluential class of citizens; now they were warmly and cordially received by all our leading citizens, including the most conservative. Of this you may judge when I tell you that Phineas Barnes presided at the neeting held to-day to organize a Portland Freedmen's Aid Commission, and that John Neal, Mr. Garrison's old opponent, was one of the most cordial in supportng the movement.

"Mr. Garrison and I used to have some hot con ests," said Mr. Neal as the meeting was assembling

"Who was wrong and who was right?" said Governor Washburne. "I was wrong," said Mr Neal, frankly, " and Mr. Garrison was right."

But I am anticipating.

—At the public meeting held in our City Hall or Tuesday evening, speeches were made by Mr. McKim and Mr. Garrison, stating the nature, scope, and modus operandi of the movement, and giving such cogeut reasons for it that Governor Washburne, when they were done, rose and offered a resolution affirming that the American Freedmen's Aid Commission was entitled to the confidence and should receive the hearty support of all loyal citizens.

After the meeting, cards were sent out by Gov. Washburne, and Mr. McLellan, Mayor of the city, inviting leading gentlemen to meet in the Council Chamber to confer with Messrs. Garrison and McKim on their return from Bangor, and to take some practical steps toward forwarding the movement. This meeting was held yesterday. A free interchange of sentiment took place, and, as the result, a resentation! meeting is called for next Tuesday evening, to form a through the State Association, to the National Com-

public meeting was held in the City Hall, which was attended by a large concourse of people, who listened with the liveliest expressions of appreciation and approval. At the end of it, Professor Harris rose and offered resolutions similar in tenor to that of Govern or Washburne in the meeting here. An informal meeting was also held in the Mayor's

coom, at which it was resolved to meet to-morrow evening to form a Bangor Freedmen's Aid Associa-

From the character of the men who have taken hold of the work, and the spirit they evince in the outstart. I have no doubt that the movement will be pushed forward with great energy.

Mr. Garrison and Mr. McKim have placed it before the people in a strong light, claiming for it the gravest consideration. They assert it to be the question of the hour, admitting of no postponement, and affecting the very vitals of the nation. It was not an eleëmosynary movement, they said, appealing to sensibility and askng for charity; it was a reorganizing movement based on the principles of equity, appealing to Justice, and to the self-respect of all classes of our citizens, and eminently calculated to promote the interest, prosperity and enduring peace of the country.

This is a new way of presenting this move and a much more impressive one than the mode in Of course, Mr. Garrison and Mr. McKim having been long in the movement-in its previous as well as its fied to advocate its claims than others who are but recent converts.

It is evident that this movement is to exert an important influence in completing our great revolution-Freedom without what belongs to that condition is but name. As these gentlemen say, if the freed people of the South be left where they are, " their last condition will be worse than the first." So they demand that the people shall take the matter in hand and see to it that the blacks have education, elevation, a proprietary interest in the soil, suffrage and all the rights and immunities of unqualified freedom. And the peo. ple say amen ! and they are going to organize for this ple, acting as a nation, not as States, must settle this

cheated out of the fruits of our victory over the reb els. With or without President Johnson; with or without the leave of the Perrys and the Johnsons, the Wellses and the Humphreys and other Provisionals in present power, this revolution must be made to reach ts logical results and find its end in its legitimate con-

If you find anything in this letter fit for publication, let it go into the Liberator; if not, let it go into your waste basket; and oblige Yours truly.

The Post thinks that the re-union of loyalists with ex-rebels in the late Episcopal Convention was a specimen of "truly Christian conduct "-of "unqualified obedience to the spirit of the Gospel." It is pleasant to have the opinion of a person intimately and practically acquainted with the subject of which he speaks.

It is credibly stated that a mutiny of the colored people has taken place in Jamaica.

LETTER FROM HENRY O. WRIGHT.

The third of the present course of Fraternity Lec- The National Government-Who shall say who shall be its Electors and its Basis of Representation ?- The Right of Self-protection.

HARWICH, Oct. 25, 1865. WM. LLOYD GARRISON:

its prohibition. "No more slavery nor involuntary servitude" in Missouri, Maryland, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Mississippi, or Louis ana. The negro is no longer regarded as a "chattel' before the Federal or State laws. The four millions, late chattels, are now, by organic and statute law, human beings. This is the first great step in the proablished; but we must be ever mindful to keep a soul gress of their complete enfranchisement. They may be and are outraged in a thousand ways, but they can never again be reduced to the condition of " chatnian Abolitionists. Forever hallowed will your name be as it stands associated with this event, the greates

> You proclaimed a war of ideas against this most olessal of all crimes. In that war of thirty-five years, the slavemongers, North and South, were worsted. They appealed from ideas to bullets to sustain and perpetuate their assumed right to turn men, women and children into beasts and things. In their satanic effort, led on by Davis, Lee & Co., they murdered and mutilated half a mill sons and brothers, and assassinated our President But, in this war of bullets, they are also crushed. Still, their deadly hatred to the republic, and the prin ciples of liberty, equality and fraternity on which it rests, remains. They are determined to make good their declaration that "the negro was never created equal to them in natural rights"-that, "if free, he will not work," and " cannot take care of himself"that "he cannot be educated "-that " slavery is his natural condition," &c.

To throw every obstacle in the way of the educa tion and elevation of the freedman, they not only exclude him from the use of the ballot, but Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina exclude him from being counted in the basis of representation. Why d they do this? Solely because the negro, through all the four years struggle, has prayed and worked for the republic; his sympathies were all with the North; fought and bled for the republic, and saved it and he gloried over the death of slavery, the rebellion and the Confederacy. Because he is the friend of freedom, free labor and free institutions, and because he was the means of the slaveholders' defeat in their efforts to destroy the republic and found a slave empire on its ruins, they are determined to punish him; and since they can no longer hold him as a chattel, they are determined to ignore his exisence as to rights and privileges in the government, and yet compel him to obey it, and to support it by his taxes. The negro is to be taxed to support a government that will not allow him to be counted in its basis of representation; to enjoy none of its privileges and

With such a Constitution, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina are to knock at the door of Congress for admission in December. Will they be admitted? Will Congress ignore the existence of its four milions of earnest, loyal friends in the South, who stand ready to suffer and die to save the republic, and mmit its destiny to those who have murdered half million of our loved ones, in their efforts to destroy it? If so, the nation will find what it deserves; i. e.

Has the Republic a Constitutional right to save itself? By its action the past four years, it answers, "YES"at least to save itself from the bullets of assassins. Congress, in its coming session, must determine whether it has a right to protect itself against the as sassins' ballots. Had the bullet been withheld from the negro, the republic had gone down before the assassins' bullet. Deny the ballot to the negro, and it must die by the ballots of the same assassins. to shut him out from the ballot, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina exclude him from the basis of rep

Has the Republic a Constitutional right who shall be its electors, and who shall be counted in its basis of representation? Have the States a right to decide these questions for the republic? If so, the Union has no power to protect itself, but its existence is at the mercy of the States. Has Congress the right to say, (1,) who shall be electors, and, (2,) who shall be counted in the basis of representa-tion? Congress is to answer in its coming session. Who constitute the Federal Government? The rebel States, (for in spirit they are rebels now as ever,) said the State had a right to decide this, and say who should constitute its voters, and who should constitute its basis. Will Congress do this, and thus give up hat South Carolina was right in her assertion of the supremacy of State over Federal sovereignty? This is not a government of Congress, of the Su

preme Court, nor of the President, for the benefit of a party or a class. It is a government of the people for the people. "All its powers are derived from the governed," not from the governing. But the people of the States do not govern the Republic through their State governments, but through the Federal govern ment. As towns are subject to counties, and counties to States, so are the States subject to the national government. Georgia can form such a Constitution that State as she pleases; but unless, in the judgment of Congress, it be "a republican form of government," it cannot become one of the United States. To show their hostility to the republic, and to the equality of natural rights, and to give vent to their chagrin and wrath over their utter defeat, they may disfranchise which it has been commonly brought to our notice. in their State government all, white and black, who sympathize with freedom, free labor and free institu tions, and glory in the death of slavery and the rebelpresent phases-have a thorough understanding of its lion; but it is not for the people of Georgia, alone, to tions and bearings, and are therefore better quali- decide who shall be electors, and constitute the basis of representation in the Federal government. It is We the People of the United States" who are to settle that; not "We the people of Georgia." Congress, or "We the People of the United

States," are to say who, within the territorial limits of Georgia, may vote for Congressmen and President Otherwise, the Federal Government is a rope of sand. It is at the mercy of the State Governments. Who shall vote, and what shall be the basis of representation in the Federal Government ? Shall Congress or the State Legislature decide? Shall the people, acting as a nation, or as States, determine? The They don't mean to be, and they will not be, question. Otherwise, Congress can have no civil power to protect its friends against the wrongs and outrages of the States. The conquered rebel States are full of traitors to the Union. They are also full of friends to the Union. Will the next Congress place the U. S. Government at the mercy of its deadly enemies in those States, or of its devoted friends, who, by hundreds of thousands, have given their lives and their all for its salvation? This is the one question now before the people. Congress will answer next winter. How !

HENRY C. WRIGHT.

Mr. Orr is chosen Governor of South Caroline about 500 majority, over the worse rebel, Wade Hampton. Gov. Perry will probably be the South Carolina Senator for the long term.

Rev. William H. Fish has accepted a call to ettle over the Unitarian Congregational parish at

Dr. Orestes A. Brownson has received from his friends a thousand dollars annuity.

NOVEMBER 8

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NEW ENGLAND FREEDMEN'S AID 8001. ETY.

The New England Freedman's Aid Society has the pleasure of announcing to its friends that it has this day become an integral part of the American Freedmen's Aid Commission, a national organization consolidated of all the Freedmen's Aid Societies in

e United States. he United States.

This union, it is hoped, will simplify, amplify, and This union, it is no pen, and other, amount, and energize the great work of elevating the Freedman. ergize the great instrumentalities employed for that end; purify each and all from even the suspicion of end; purny cate anisanship; appeal more strongly to sectarianism of participant of benevolent people both at the respect and abroad; command greater influence with the Government, and meet with less opposition at the Government, and one of the Societies composing it. Only so much of our independence as was necessary ry for these ends is surrendered to the National Comission; all our present officers, rules, methods of work, plans of organization, and relations of Branch ocieties, remaining as before the change.

The new Commission, like the Sanitary, has an The new Commission, one of the former of which is organized under the anspices of the late American Freedmen's Aid Union, of all the Societies East, and the latter by the Western and Northwestern Commissions of all West, of the Alleghanies. This Society, until others are formed in New England tribntary to the Commission, will therefore constitute the New England Section, Eastern Depart-MENT, AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION

As a part of a National Society doing a great naional work, it now urgently commends its liberal support of the patriotic, loyal and Christian people of New England, pledging its whole power and influence, in the future as in the past, to those kinds of beneficence upon which, as purely catholic and humane, all good men agree.

To make our plans for the winter at all common urate with the vast importance and extent of the ork, we ought to be assured of a revenue from New England, this year, of at least a million and a half dollars. That part of the country which has suffered least and gained most by the war can surely afford this sum to ensure and perpetuate the triumph of those principles of Justice and Liberty in defence of which the war was waged.

We call upon the auxiliary branches of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions not to cease their noble ork before the end is come. The battle for a perfect Union and impartial Freedom was not finished by the surrender of the rebel armies, but only assumed a new phase. To baffle the cunning and neutralize the atred of defeated parricides, we must raise up at the South a class of citizens who will cleave to the Union as their fortress of safety, and love the Northern perple with intelligent and ceaseless gratitude.

We must utterly east out the devil slavery which has rent us, and erect barriers against its return, no only in the laws but in the hearts of the people; and we must heal the wounds it has made, not only in soriety, but also in its wretched victims. This is, therefore, your work as well as ours. We

entreat you not to neglect it. Organize and re-organize,-collect, contribute, work, as God as shall give you strength and opportunity, and his blessing will JOHN A. ANDREW, President of the Society. No 8, Studio Building, Tremont Street, Boston, Mass., Oct. 20, 1865.

APPEAL IN BEHALF OF THE FREEDMEN OF WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Executive Committee of the National Freednen's Relief Association of the District of Columbia earnestly call the attention of all friends of humanity to the subjoined appeal by Mrs. JOSEPHINE S. GEIF-FING, who has been for a considerable period the in lefatigable agent of the Association.

Having spent many months personally visiting the cople in whose behalf she speaks, and learning their nctual needs in their shanties, her testimony can be accepted as authentic. Many cases of extreme destiution are known to the Committee, and their suffering cannot fail to be increased as the rigor of winter

TO THE FRIENDS OF HUMANITY: I beg leave to make the following statement and ap-

peal to the Northern States in behalf of the destitute Freed People in and around the National Capital. The population of Washington, at the la

was, Whites 60,000, Free Colored 14,000, and from a recent partial census by the War Department it appears that not less than 25,000 have been added. A large proportion of these are women and children, a few of whose husbands and fathers are still in Government service; but most of them are either disabled, dead, or left with the rebels.

A host of miserable women, with large families of children, besides old, crippled, blind and sick persons, have been driven out of Maryland and sough: refuge here. Most of these people have exhibited industry and thrift beyond the expectations of their friends, paying, generally, by day's labor-often difficult to obtain-for shanties, garrets, cellars and stables-thfit for human beings to live in-an average rent of from \$5 to \$6 per month.

At the commencement of the winter of 1864, apon personal examination, I found nine hundred families, with an average number of five children, without wood or the means to obtain it; half that number without beds or blankets, and as many without bresd or the means of subsistence. Upon this report being presented to the Secretary of War, 1050 cords of wood, 3300 blankets, and commissary stores to feed, during the extreme cold weather, 2600 per day, were delivered and paid for from the Freedman's Fund, held in trust by the War Department.

At the same time it was found that thousands of women and children of the latest arrivals were with out a change of clothing, and large numbers had no under clothing at all.

A number of infants, of only a few days old, reto found without a garment, and in this condition many perished from cold.

Hundreds of old persons and children were without shoes and stockings, and being budly from bittes, several had their limbs amputated in consequence, and are crippled for life.

Very few among the twenty thousand have confortable beds or household utensils. I find, from burying their dead, that the sanitary condition of most of the poorest class conduces much to the fearful mortality among them, as they are compelled to breathe a very impure air within, and a stench without the room, and are often covered with vermin,

even after death.

There has been no material change in the condition and wants of these poor people since last winter, except that labor is not so easily found since the close of the war as before. Persons of the above description are almost daily coming in from Virginia and Maryland, clothed, of course, in rags.

I have lately learned from the Quartermaster's Department, where coffins are issued for those Freed men too poor to buy, that since the comme the extreme hot weather, about 80 collins per week have been called for, most of which were for children. This mortality is far greater than has before been reported since they came to the city.

"In slavery," the mothers say, "our children never dies, it 'pears like they all die here." It is the opinion of physicians practising among them, and of other close observers, that three-fourths of these children die from neglect and want.

In one family of a soldier who lost his life in battle, five out of ten of his children have died since March, 1865, from the above causes. In another, three out of seven children, of a soldier drafted in December last, have starved to death within the last three weeks. The mothers, in both cases, were prostrated with sickness, and all their supplies were suddealy and entirely cut off. In the same square,

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ge suffering for the necessaries of life. "Knowing

Nest these lives another soldier's wife, having four

rederick, Md. They have neither bed, table, nor

cairs, nor any model eat with their fingers. When I

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New these tree another source s wife, flaving four sideton children, who, as she says, were starved out is Frederica, sor any household utensils, save a frying pan, and her she had obtained two days' work, and with hand her suc that committee two days work, and with her scanly wages had tried to keep the children alive; let said she, "God knows how often we are hungry."
These cases might be multiplied to scores and hun-

These cases angue so multiplied to score The character and advancement of the schools for The character and introduced on the schools for freedmen in the District of Columbia is encouraging, patty 3000 children being in attendance, but 4000 reall be in both day and Sabbath schools but for the sal of proper clothing.

The bureau of Freedmen has no appropriation from Congress to meet the wants of these wretched men,

Congress to inner and Anna Grands wretened men, gist No. 2, distinctly states this, and also invites the tear No. 2, State and associations already organized hervolent prioric, and associations already organized for Freedmen's aid, to cooperate in giving the needed for Freedinces sufferers until compensating labor can he found for them. We trust this statement of facts will reach the

Boards of the Christian and Sanitary Commission and of the various Christian associations for the and or the anglication and elevation of suffering humanity, and that bearolent societies throughout the North may program the claims of these people, and respond

We want lumber, nails and glass, to put up tempo ary buildings for houses for the old and crippled-a rest" for the Freedmen daily coming to their " city frefuge"; buildings for schools, intellectual and in natrial, together with an intelligence and business and store-room. Two large industrial schools are now in successful operation, where classes, numbring over two hundred women without husbands. us is terms of about a month to each class, learning make and mend garments. We need large quantities of cloth for these schools.

adalso yarn for knitting. Bedding of every descrip-Reasehold utensils, and a little cheap furniture hould be supplied to those who have none.
Sleeping on the shanty and stable floors last winter

induced colds and pulmonary disease, that terminated until freedom for all shall be established, as the Penn the lives of hundreds, who, with beds and bedsteads police on, might now be living.

Provisions of all kinds are needed for these families.

whose rent absorbs much of their scanty earnings. Money, and all other contributions, should be sent to the address of GEO. E. BAKER, Esq., Treasurer Vational Freedmen's Relief Association, Washington. MRS. JOSEPHINE S. GRIFFING.

PENNSYLVANIA ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

[Special correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.] WEST CHESTER, Oct. 27.

The 29th Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania An-6 Slavery Society was held yesterday, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., in Agricultural Hall, West, Ches-The attendance was very large, and among the andience and upon the platform we noticed many who are for years been identified with the anti-slavery cause here and elsewhere.

The society was called to order by Mr. Jas. Mott. President, who briefly referred to the condition of the country, and the circumstances under which those ment had assembled. The spirit of slavery was dil violent in many parts of our country, and even nour own State much remained to be done to secure he freedom of the black man, and it would be a queson for the members of the society to determine that course of action would be most advisable. Whether the Pennsylvania society would continue to abor on as a society, or in some other manner, was me which, more than any other, appeared to engage the attention of the members.

On motion of Edward M. Davis, of Philadelphia, Mr. Albert Love was appointed Assistant Secretary. On motion, the following resolutions, approved by Executive Committee of the society, were submitted to the body for consideration by Miss Mary Grew, of Philadelphia:

Whereas, During the last year, the rebellion of the ern States against the United States Government in the defence of slavery has been overcome, nd our four years' war closed in the defeat of the rebels on the battle-field : and

Whereas, The nation is now in the perilous crisis a reconstruction of a Union of the States, the conditions whereof may secure freedom to the negroes of the South, or may leave them helpless victims of the lymany from which the war has partially delivered em; therefore.

Resolved, That a solemn responsibility rests upon anti-slavery societies and upon all abolitionists for the faithful performance of duty to those in whose behalf we have labored for more than thirty years, and to whom we have given our pledges that we would la ber untiringly, until the last fetter of the last slave should be broken.

Resolved, That the duty which the present hour equires of us is, that we demand uncompromisingly and unceasingly that the freedom bestowed upon the have shall be real and substantial, and shall be permabently secured by such safeguards as shall forever protect him from a condition of serfdom, wherein, without the name, he will suffer much of the misery

Resolved, That in the present temper and tone o the Southern people, as manifested in their convennons and Legislatures, in their appeals to the Federal vernment, and in their newspapers and public eeches, we see abundant proof that the freedom and velfare of the colored population cannot safely be rasted in their hands; because,

lst. Though vanquished on the battle-field, and acknowledging themselves conquered, they are not converted to love of justice or hatred of oppression 2d. Their contempt for the slave, while he was beir slave and victim, naturally changed to intense fige and hatred when they met him as an armed foe the battle-field, and felt that with his help they were onquered.

Resolved, That we demand, in the name of justice and humanity, that equal suffrage for the black and vilte population shall be a condition of the return of the revolted States into the Union, because such equal suffrage will be the only security for the freeom of the slave, after the re-establishment of the State Governments, and the consequent withdrawal of the United States military authorities from the

Resolved, That we greatly deplore the policy of the President of the United States, and the position of the Republican party, and the tone of the Republiin press, relative to negro suffrage; all of which onstrate the fact that our nation has failed to earn from the stern lessons of our terrible war that compromises with wrong always end in disaster, and hat impartial justice is the true prosperity and glory

Resolved, That the conduct of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of the United States, recently sembled in Philadelphia, in refusing to give thanks to God for the abolition of American slavery, was Practical infidelity to their profession of Christianity; ed that, to the members of that body who publicly rotested against this implety, and to those editors to falthfully rebuked it, the hearty thanks of the riends of freedom are due.

Resolved, That we honor the noble course of those nembers of Congress who have ably and eloquently selended the doctrine that the only safe basis of nafional reconstruction is the citizenship of the freedhen; that we rejoice in the efforts of the freedmen's desciations to feed, clothe and instruct the emancipat.

ed slaves of the South, and to inspire them with a mathers and soldiers as Regular U. S. Troops, full appreciation, and fit them for the exercise of the ibilities and duties of citizenship; and that we sching more of these men," they say, than that when the war broke up they didn't come home." hail the growing popularity of these associations as one token of the mighty moral revolution through

which our nation is passing. Resolved, That, in view of the glorious triumphs won for freedom during the last four years, and the marvellous success of our great enterprise, we are overwhelmed with joy and gratitude, and strive in vain to utter our thanksgiving to Him whose right

is to enlighten and purify public sentiment by the means which we have hitherto used for that purpose merce. A Store and School will be established, and means which we have hitherto used for that purpose, to strive to obtain for the emancipated slave that only every branch of industry encouraged that the intersecurity for his freedom possible under our Government and without which all philanthropic efforts for

The Financial, Commercial and Industrial operations his moral and intellectual elevation must exist to ter- will be conducted by a Board of Directors, elected anminate at the will of his former masters, and that to this completion of our work we will earnestly address Hundred Dollars each; every Share entitling the ourselves, hoping to win this last great victory of our holder to a vote in all meetings of the Association. cause; or if defeated by a proud and infatuated na-

Miss Sarah Pugh offered to amend by adding the following:

Whereas, Slavery, so long the dominant power in this country, and for the abolition of which this So. on the day of organization, the other half as called ciety was organized in 1834, has, by the events of the for by the Board. No pledge will be considered bindpast four years, received its death blow; and whereas, the avowed and increasing anti-slavery sentiment of be subscribed by that time. the country insures its total destruction : therefore,

Resolved, That with devout and joyful thanksgiv giving for the work accomplished, and with the as" sured faith that the labor yet to be done will ere long C. T., Port Royal, S. C. who will give due notice of be completed by the agency of the people, we close the operations and existence of this society with the

present annual meeting.

Resolved, That the late Executive Committee be appointed to wind up the affairs of the society. Mr. Alfred H. Love offered the following as a

Recognizing the general and growing feeling of opposition to chattel slavery, and the hopeful prospect that the constitutional amendment abolishing such Respectfully, slavery will be adopted by the requisite number of States; and yet satisfied that slavery in its widest and vilest sense is not now, and would not then be eradi- TO OUR FRIENDS IN GREAT BRITAIN. cated; we resolve to enlarge our title and our sphere of usefulness, and to labor on with redoubled energy

sylvania Equal Rights' Society.

The reading of the above resolutions having been concluded, a discussion ensued as to the propriety of referring them to a business committee, as had here-tofore been the custom. It was finally determined to treat them as being legitimataly before the body for

discussion and determination.

Mr. Robert Purvis then addressed the Society, more particularly in opposition to the resolution looking to disbandment. He considered the question to be one of vital importance, and one about which very distinctly opposite views were entertained; but it was necessary for the society to know first, before adopting a propo sition to disband, whether slavery was really dead.

In this connection, the speaker read from the New York Tribune an article giving an instance of the many outrages at present committed upon freedmen of the South by the white race. He alluded to it as

very could now be introduced into any of the slave States; for nothing prohibitory of that had been ever

attempted to be uttered by President Lincoln. The amendment to the Constitution was a prospective measure. We may have it, and we may not. If, next December, the representatives from Southern States are admitted to the House of Representatives in Washington, on the plea that their State legislatures, when they meet in January, will accept the proposed amendment of the United States Constitu tion prohibiting slavery; that is, if they are admitted tion prohibiting slavery; that is, if they are admitted in December, on the promise that they will do a pare end of it," he says with the same plainness: ticular act in January, they never will do that act. No sensible man supposed that those States would do it, unless held to it before the privilege was granted. The speaker's evidence of this fact was in their own conventions, the talk of their public men, etc., for in these could be seen the whole spirit of the white race in the

General Pryor had said in New York, during the present week, to the editor of the Independent: " If the United States, in June last, had insisted on anything, we should have accepted their terms gladly We felt that we had a right to nothing, not even our

The speaker discussed the question of the present

Upon re-assembling, the Society was addressed at length by Miss Mary Grew, of Philadelphia, who forcibly stated the argument of the friends of continued existence of the organization.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for November is pub-

lisbed. The contents are as follows: Why the Putkammer Castle was destroyed; The Rhyme of the Master's Mate; The Visible and Invisible in Libraries : Letter to a Young Housekeeper ; The Peace Autumn; Doctor Johns, X; Rodolph Topffer; The Chimney Corner, X; Jeremy Bentham; A Farewell to Agassiz; The Forge; The Progress of the Electric Telegraph; The Field of Gettysburg; Alexander Hamilton; Reviews and

Literary Notices. Ticknor and Fields, Publishers, 124 Tremont St.,

HARPER'S MONTHLY for November is received.

We append the table of contents. Ascent of Popocatepetl; The Monks of Basle; The Walker River Country; How to Redeem Woman's Profession from Dishonor; Franklin's Tan; Woman's Profession from Dishonor; Franklin's Tan; Anna Maria Ross; The Chimneys; The Great Westminster Canvass; The Silent; The Wife's Thank-offering; Pozzuoli and Vesuvius; Our Consecrations; Recollections of General Rousseau; Arma dale—By Wilkie Collins; Going and Coming; Our Matual Friend; Monthly Record of Carrent Events; Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Drawer. Editor's Easy Chair; Editor's Drawer.

HILTON HEAD, S. C., Oct. 1, 1865. Editor of the Liberator :

Sin:-Your attention is respectfully invited to the following Circular:

CIRCULAR.

The Subscribers agree to form a Joint Stock Association for the purpose of securing homesteads and employment for Freedmen, and a profitable invest-

ment of canital.

To this end, Lands will be purchased in the State arm hath gotten us this victory.

Resolved, That the work which remains for us to do and for Agriculture. An extensive Saw Mill will be a support of the Homesteads, for Lumberia for the Homesteads, for Lumbering

A Capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars is detion, assured that the blood of the slave will not be required at our hands.

sirable; but, in order to commence operations as soon as possible, the Stockholders will meet for organization as soon as Twenty Thousand Dollars are sub-

> One-half of the amount subscribed will be paid in ing after the 1st of December next, unless \$20,000

> All persons willing to co-operate in this enterprise are invited to send their address and the amount of Stock desired to Surgeon J. M. HAWKS, 21st U. S. the time and place of the meeting for organization.

> The following subscriptions have been received: Surgeon J. M. Hawks, Chaplain J. H. Fowler, N. C. Dennett, G. A. Purdie, Capt. John L. Kelley, H. G. Judd, Capt. Wm. James, James H. Tonking, G. Williams Dewhurst, each \$1,000. Capt. M. E Da. vis, Capt. Edgar Abeel, Capt. R. Aiton, Adj't C. A. Dow, Asst. Surgeon N. S. Roberts, Lieut. Miner

> > J. M. HAWKS, Surg. 21st U. S. C.T.

Mr. WILLIAM LINDSEY, a young colored man, is soon to go to England, for the purpose of completing his education which, as we learn, he has been recently

pursuing at Oberlin, Ohio. W. L. was formerly a slave in North Carolina, but made his escape thence in the winter of 1859-60. He has excellent testimonials of character, industry, and purposes from gentlemen at Oberlin. Considerations of health, economy, and future usefulness among the freed people of the South, prevail to take him to England, where, among anti-slavery friends, he hopes to find such counsel and sympathy in the direction of his studies as will enable him to fulfil his intentions. Having conversed very fully with him as to his hopes and purposes, we have come to take an interest in his case, and would ask a favorable hearing for him from any of our friends to whose notice this may come.

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT NEW YORK .- Daniel S. of the South by the white race. He alluded to it as but a sample of every-day occurrences, in regard to the demon of slavery, which was more potent than ever in our country; and to put down and destroy which more decided effort than ever was necessary.

[The article referred to gave the particulars of the most brutal treatment of a young colored woman.] imade the negro a member of the political society. His freedom is one of the fruits of a war, in which he show, for absenting herself from her master's side, where she was stationed to brush the flies off while he slept, was hung up in a shocking manner, and a scalding liquid allowed to drop upon her neck, shoulders and body, so that she suffered excruciating pain.]

Wendell Phillips, of Boston, asked, who could say that slavery was abolished, or the time of its abolition, or what was the legal act that abolished it. President Lincoln's Emancipation proclamation did not attempt to abolish slavery on a single square-acre. All he said was that he emancipated slaves in certain districts, which by no means included the slave States. In the State of Mississippi, for instance, any one would have a perfect right to import a hundred thousand slaves into that State from Kentucky. The object was to turn the black race on our side; and in order to that a certain boon, liberty, was granted them. Sla-

PLAIN TALK. Handel Cossham, one of our recent English visitors, sailed in the last steamer from Boston, after an extensive tour through the country and an in-terview with the President and Mr. Seward at Washington. While in New York he made at the Cooper Institute a speech, from which we copy these strong

words:

"All men are equal, and you bear it gloriously on your flag. If you are prepared to put the suffrage in the hands of those who pulled down the flag, and yet keep it away from those who fought for it, why, then, God help you."

Then, again, after warning us that " the South will

man has no business to speak of these things at all. But, my friends, I, who rejoice in your greatness and glory, sorrow, and grieve over your mistakes and fol-lies. I love you and your nation, great and good and powerful as she is, and I trust in God her future will be as wondrous in its progress as are its possibilities."

Hon. Charles Miner died near Wilkesbarre, at the lives; if then the United States had dictated any terms—suffrage, confiscation—no matter what, we should have accepted them gladly. Now we feel we are on a different basis."

The speaker discussed the question of the present The speaker discussed the question of the present condition of slavery at length, and was followed by Parker Pillsbury, who also entered upon the general theme. In regard to the contemplated disbandment of the society, he remarked, that while himself was opposed to the proposition, there might be grounds upon which it could be placed. They were not, however, those which had been urged. The subject was further discussed, and will probably occupy the whole session.

Without taking a vote, the Society adjourned till two o'clock P. M.

the experience of Charles Miner was an object of pleasing and profitable study. He was born at Norther, Conn., and when nineteen years old emigrated to Wyoming valley. Joined afterwards by his older brother, a practical printer, he started the Luzerne Federalist. This was superseeded by the Gleaner, with Miner as the principal editor. Through its columns further discussed, and will probably occupy the whole session.

Without taking a vote, the Society adjourned till two o'clock P. M. established the Village Record. Poor Robert here wrote over the signature of "John Harwood," and made the paper very popular. While there he was elected twice to Congress as a colleague of Mr. Buchanan. He was a useful and able member; took great interest on the subject of slavery, to which he was opposed. He awakened the country to the sikgrowing business, and drew and introduced the first resolutions on the subject, and wrote the able report which was introduced by General Stephen Van Rensselaer, as chairman of the committee on agriculture. About 1832 he relinquished business in West Chester and returned to the Wyoming Valley. Charles Miner was a model journalist and statesman; the father of a school of sound thinkers, and the most practical philanthropist of his time. We shall do full justice

of a school of sound thinkers, and the most practical philanthropist of his time. We shall do full justice to his memory hereafter.

We have also to record the death of the eminent Joseph E. Worcester, L. L. D., at Cambridge, Massachusetts, aged eighty-one. As the author of the great dictionary that bears his name, and as a laborious bibliographer, he accupies a conspicuous place in the history of modern literature.—Philadelphia Press.

MISS EDMONIA LEWIS AT FLORENCE. Our readers will be pleased to learn that, through the kind offices of Mr. M. Perry Kennard, of this city, (who attended to her finances, secured her a stateroom, gave her written directions for travelling on the Continent, &c.,) this young lady reached Florence after a very agreeable passage across the Atlantic and through Paris. At Florence, Mr. Marsh, our minister, and his leds aboved her many attentions; our townsmar.

THE LIBERATOR.

A TIN WEDDING. A TIN WEDDING.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Tilton celebrated their Tin Wedding anniversary Monday evening, at their residence in Brooklyn. About four hundred guests were present; among them Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Drs. Farley, Putnam, Cuyler, Storrs, Leavitt, Prime and Brown, Phobe Cary, Robert Dale Owen, ex-Mayor Hall, Moses F. Ödell, Allen J. Spooner, Charles F. Briggs, Oliver Johnson, and Joseph Hoxie. Tin ware in sufficient quantity to stock a store, and rich in quaint devices, was presented; the rooms were adorned with elegant baskets and touquets of flowers, the gift of Mr. S. B. Chittenden; letters were received from Dr. Cheever, Edna Dean Proctor, Rev. Samuel J. May, P. T. Barnum and others; happy hits were made by jovial members of the cor pany; and the following little poem by Phobe Cary was read by Mr. Johnson:—

TO MR. AND MRS. THEODORE TILTON. Dear friends, the thought must surely come To-night to every thinker, That he who joined your fates at first Was something of a tinker;

For, through the ups and downs of life, Through fair and stormy weather, His soldering for tin long years Has held you fast together. And, since your love has worn so well, Another truth we settle; You are not made of tinsel stuff, But true and tempered metal.

And therefore may the gods on you, Their choicest gifts bastowing, Fill up the fin cap of your lives With bliss to overflowing.

May love and friendship smooth the path Of life your feet are treading: Till happier than this night of six Shall be your golden wedding.

And may you hear with hearts as young
Our last congratulations,
As when your marriage-bells first rung
Their tin tinnabulations!
New York, Oct. 2, 1865.
PRICERS PROGRE CARY.

SILVER WEDDING OF HON. HENRY WILSON. Th SILVER WEDDING OF HON. HENRY WILSON. The twenty-fifth anniversary of the marriage of Hon. Henry Wilson of Natick was observed by unusual "silver wedding" ceremonies at his residence in Natick last evening. The occasion was one of great splender and of rare social interest, and was heartily participated in by several hundred of the Senator's friends, many of them warm personal friends and associates, and all enthusiastic admirers of his public character and high attainments. exemplified a prominent. and high attainments, exemplified so prominent and beneficially during the last quarter of a centur and high attainments, exemplified so prominently and beneficially during the last quarter of a century. Among the more distinguished personages present to congratulate the Senator upon this silvery event of his life were Hon. Charles Sumner, his colleague in the National Senate, Collector Hamlin, Hon. Linus Child, Hon. Anson Burlingame, Hon. Charles Theodore Russell, Generals Hamlin, Underwood and Tilton, Ginery Twitchell, Esq. Hon. J. M. S. Williams, and several past members of the Legislature, besides a large number of prominent citizens of Natick and surrounding towns. The residence of Mr. Aaron Davis, immediately adjoining General Wilson's mansion, was kindly loaned for the occasion, and the two were thrown open to the invited party. During the latter part of the afternoon and the early portion of the evening, (until 9 o'clock) the General's friends were arriving and departing by hundreds, the larger portion of course remaining until the close of the proceediugs. All were hospitably entertained by the General and his lady, and very many left substantial tokens of their wishes for their pleasant future. After several hours had been occupied in happy social intercourse and congratnations, Mr. George L. Sawin announced that there had been several letters received from parties invited to be present, but they were prevented in consequence of prior engagements and pressing duties. Those which he read were from Ray Samuel Hunt of New to be present, but they were prevented in consequence of prior engagements and pressing duties. Those which he read were from Rev. Samuel Hunt of New York, who united Mr. Wilson in marriage, in Natick, twenty-five years since; Prof. Calvin E. Stowe of Hartford, Ct., and his wife Harriet Beecher Stowe; Secretary Stanton and lady, and John G. Whittier. All of them expressed their regret at not being able to be present, and were full of congratulations of the Senator and his lady upon the happy event. Mr. Sawin also read a poem written for the occasion by Frank B. Sanborn of Concord, one by Mr. Elizar Wright, and one to which the name of the author was not attached. These compositions severally gave expression to the warmest wishes of the writers that the tie which had bound for twenty-five years two hearts as one might long remain unbroken, and that

the tie which had bound for twenty-five years two hearts as one might long remain unbroken, and that honor and happiness might associate themselves together in their lives and experience until the shadows of many long years should roll up and an immortality of surpassing light and joy succeed. The anonymous poem aimed to express Mr. Wilson's feelings on the occasion and was a very happy effort of the muse.

Following the recital of the poems, Rev. C. M. Tyler, pastor of the Congregational Church in Natick, made a few remarks congratulating Mr. and Mrs. Wilson upon this event in their life, which had afforded their friends such a happy opportunity to testify their regard for them. Substantial tokens of exteem were then presented them in abundance from every quarter. regard for them. Substantial tokens of esteem were then presented them in abundance from every quarter. All kinds of silver ware comprised the gifts, and besides these there was a purse of \$4000 presented. The aggregate value of the silver ware which was left at the General's house was probably not less than five the content of the silver content in the silver was probably and less than five. thousand dollars. The citizens of the town severall thousand dollars. The citizens of the town severally united in furnishing a complete silver service of great beauty and value, and the gifts from his individual friends were almost without number. Among some of the latter who contributed were Major Generals Banks and Butler, General Underwood, General Tilton, Mr. and Mrs. Grassie of Washington, Hon. Inton, Mr. and Mrs. Grassie of washington, Hon. Anson Burlingame, and a great number of others. The gifts were displayed during the evening, and were objects of much interest. Those present from Boston and intermediate points were conveyed home in a special train furnished for the occasion by President Twitchell, of the Worcester railroad.

ACCUMULATIONS DURING THE WAR. It is a curi ACCUMULATIONS DURING THE WAR. It is a currous fact, quite unusual in war, that so many of our ordinary people have been laying up money during the ate terrible conflict. Governor Andrew of Massachusetts, in his last annual message, after reporting the State debt in 1861 as \$8,103,009, and \$14,874,935 as add-State debt in 1001 as 50,100,003,and \$12,613,000 as added during the war, says that the increase of the deposits in the saving banks alone for 1864 over those of 1860 would pay the entire debt of the State, and still leave a surplus of more than \$8,000,000. Such a result is a marvel for which it is difficult to account. Advocate

A Sad Record of War. Among the many sad family afflictions growing out of the late war there are few more touching than the record given of the family given of Mr. John Webster 3d, of Kingston, family given of Mr. John Webster 3d, of Kingston N. H. Four sons enlisted in the army, each of them serving his full term of service and then re-enlisting again. John A. Webster, of the 6th N. H., was starved to death at Andersonville, Aug. 1860, aged 37 years. Daniel A. Webster, 38 years, of the 11th N. H., was shot in the battle of Fredericksburg, March, 1865. Charles H. Webster, of the 2nd Mass. March, 1865. Charles H. Webster, of the 2nd Mass. Heavy Artillery, died at Andersonville, Aug. 1864, aged 21 years. Warren A. Webster, aged 25, of the 14th Maine, died in Salisbury, Mass., a few days after his return, from disease contracted in the army. And to complete the record the father and mother have died within a year, making six deaths in the family since Aug. 1864.—Amesbury Villager.

A most rascally attempt is making to take from the freedmen who were settled on the Sea Island by Gen. Sherman, the lands which were given to them by Gen. Sherman, the lands which were given to them. This villanous effort to rob loyal men for the benefit of ruffianly rebels whose hands are red with the blood of Northern soldiers, can succeed only through a breach of faith on the part of our government such as would be without parallel in history, all the circumstances considered. Under General Sherman's order, issued on the 16th of last January, Gen. Saxton proceeded to settle forty thousand freedmen on lands abandoned by their rebel owners, which lands were abandoned by their rebel owners, which lands were abandoned by their rebel owners, which lands were forfeit through these owners' treason; and the freedmen have labored faithfully on them. Should these freedmen be driven away, we presume the fact would be democratically adduced in support of the doctrine that colored men will only work under coercion, and that they are increased of taking care of themselves. that they are incapable of taking care of themselves.

Boston Traveller.

Virginia is fast recovering from the terrible effects leit upon her by the war. But few traces are now seen upon the renowned battlefield of Bull Run. At Manassas Junction the fortifications have nearly disappeared, a scarcely distinguishable line alone marks their existence. At Bristow the graves of the failen rebels are leveled with the ground, and the ties of the long line of stockades from Burk's station to the Rapidan, have been made into railroad ties. From Alexandria to Culpepper, however, the country is still barren, almost a desert, but at Orange Court House new houses and fences now fill the places of those destroyed. The Orange and Alexandria Railroad is being put in repair. ng put in repair.

ILLNESS OF GOVERNOR MORTON OF INDIANA. Cincinnati, Oct. 24. The Enquire's Indianapolis de-spatch says Governor Morton has had a relapse and is lying very ill with rheumatism, and threatened

The Bituminous coal field around Pittsburg is 15,000 square miles in extent, equal to 8,600,000 acres. The upper seam of coal is estimated to contain 53,513,-

The Almighty Nigoer among the Churches. The slavery agitation, before the late rebellion, had divided most of the Protestant churches into the Church North and the Church South, and the rebellion completed the division on the subject of the almighty nigger. Slavery having gone down, except in Kentucky and Delaware, with the rebellion, and peace being proclaimed, these divided Protestant churches are trying to come together again. But it is an uphill business. The General Protestant Episcopal Convention finds it difficult, according to the gospel of its Southern doctors, to rejoice over the downfall of slavery: the ultra Southern Methodists and Baptists still shrink from a love-feast with "abolition Yankees," while the regular old blue-backed hardshell Presbyterians of Kentucky slick to slavery as the only way of salvation. The almighty nigger, it thus appears, is still doing the work of Beelzebub among the Protestant Churches, North and South. This comes from the mixing up of politics and religion, and while the mixture continues the fermentation will go on, to the diagrace and disruption of all the churches concerned. —New York Herald. THE ALMIGHTY NIGGER AMONG THE CHURCHES.

THE DEFAMERS OF THE NEGRO. The Chicago Republican closes an editorial article with the following caustic rebuke of a class of politicians too well

known in every community:

"There is a class of men among us who seem to live for no other purpose than to traduce and wrong the negro; who have exalted him into a kind of bugbear, and are never happy unless they can lug him into some arena, either of politics or society, that they may insult and debase him. We know well enough who these men are that thus pursue, with faise hood and with malice, a patient, uncomplaining and inoffensive people. We know, and all the world knows, that they are traitors to every democratic idea. When the South plotted rebellion, they were ready with encouragement. When our soldiers were fighting in the field, they were plotting to destroy them. When the deadly hand of the assassin slew Mr. Lincoln, they exulted in the deed. And, now that all their schemes have come to naught, and their wickedness has profited them nothing, they gratify their malignity on the weakest, most helpless, and most friendless race in the world. In all the annals of human baseness, there is no page blacker or more shameful than that in which their acts and their spirit are recorded!" own in every community :

The simple truth is that, in so far as President Johnson's policy tends to purge our country of what remains herein of slavery, snd to elevate the black race to a position of independence and security among us, the Unionists do, while the Democrats do not, heartily support that policy; while, on the other hand, whatever features of that policy tend to degrade the negro, practically deny his manhood, and cast him helpless under the feet of whitewashed rebels, the Democrats do and the Unionists do not, really approve.—N. Y. Tribnne.

approve.—N. I. News praises most extravagantly Mr. Beecher's last sermon, and is particularly pleased with the Rev. gent's praises of Lee. "He zin," says the News, "Mr. Beecher distinguishes his own worth, for no mean or malignant spirit is capable of appreciating virtues so exalted as are displayed by the leader of the Southern armies." That will do. We have seen many wonderful things in our time, and we are not easily surprised; but it does surprise us to see Henry Ward Beecher preaching the gospel according to St. Copperhead.—Traveller.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 20. The guerilla, Henry C. Magruder, was hung this afternoon.

Nashville, Tenn., Oct. 20. The notorious guer rilta, Champ Ferguson, was hung to-day.

PARKER FRATERNITY LECTURES. The eighth annual course of these favorite and eminently popular lectures will be continued in Music Hall on ssive TUESDAY EVENINGS, at 7 1-2 o'clock, by the following distinguished orators :--

Nov. 7-JACOB M. MANNING, of Boston. 14-ANNA E. DICKINSON, of Philadelphia.

Dec. 12—George William Curtis, of New York. 26—(To be announced.) Jan. 2—George H. Herworth, of Boston.

9-THEODORE TILTON, of New York. 16-(To be announced.) Concert on the Great Organ each evening at 7 o'clock.

Mrs. Froncek, Organist.

Tickets admitting "The Bearer and Lady" to the course, \$3. Tickets admitting "One Person" to the course, \$2. For sale at OLIVER DITSON & CO.'S, 277 Washington street; JOHN C. HAYNES & CO.'S, 33 Court street; JOHN S. ROGERS', 1077 Washington street; Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washington street, and

by the Lecture Committee.

Checks for seats reserved until 7 1-2 o'clock, at one dollar each for the course, for sale only at DITSON & CO'S, and at J. S. ROGERS'. N. B. Only a portion of the seats in the body of the

house (those to the right of the speaker) will be reserved, leaving a large number on the lower floor and both balco-E. H. HRYWOOD will speak on "Peace," in North rookfield, Monday evening, Nov. 6; and at Cumming-

ton, Sunday, Nov. 12. AUSTIN KENT TO HIS FRIENDS .- I have 00 copies of my small work on Conjugal Love. I know nany to have highly prized it. Inflummatory rheumatism has crippled me. I have not stepped upon my feet for eight years, nor fed myself for over three. I may live some years, but shall never do either again. I cannot attend to the advertising and sale of the book. I am poor. If any person or persons will prepay and get them in small or large numbers, for sale or gratuitous circulation, I will sell them for half what it will now cost to print them, and for less, if I must. Whoever writes will stamp for return postage. AUSTIN KENT.

East Stockholm, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., Oct 24. MARRIED-At Carson City, Nevada, Sept. 14, GEo. C. CABOT, Esq., of Boston, to Miss S. Augusta Sawyer, of

In New York, Oct. 24, by the Rev. Samuel J. May, of yracuse, Rev. JOSEPH MAY, of Yonkers, and Miss HAR-HER C., daughter of the late Philip C. Johnson, Esq., of Washington, D. C. No cards.

IMPROVEMENT IN Champooing and Hair Dyeing "WITHOUT SMUTTING."

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER WOULD inform the public that she has removed from 223 Washington Street, to

No. 31 WINTER STREET,
where she will attend to all diseases of the Hair.
She is sure to cure in nine cases out of ten, as she has
for many years made the hair her study, and is sure there
are none to excel her in producing a new growth of hair.
Her Restorative differs from that of any one else, being
made from the roots and herbs of the forest.
She Champoos with a bark which does not grow in this
country, and which is highly beneficial to the hair before
using the Restorative, and will prevent the hair from
turning story. No. 31 WINTER STREET.

sing the hestorative, and will provent the hair from turning grey.

She also has another for restoring grey hair to its natural color in nearly all cases. She is not afreid to speak of her Restoratives in any part of the world, as they are used in every city in the country. They are also parked for her customers to take to Europe with them, enough to last two or three years, as they often say they can get nothing abroad like them.

MADAME CARTEAUX BANNISTER, No. 31 Winter Street, Boston.

NEW ENGLAND FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Eighteenth Annual Term of seventeen weeks will commence Nov. 1, 1865. Professions—Stephen Tracey, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine; Frances S. Cooke, M. D., Anatomy, also of Physiology and Hygiene; Edward Aiken, M. D., Materia Medica, Therapeuties and Chemistry; Minerva C. Meriam, M. D., Obstetries and Diseases of Women and Children; Albert B. Robinson, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery and Medical Jurisprudence; Mercie H. Dyer, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy. Tuition fees, to the six Professors and Domonstrators, \$65—free to students needing aid.

SAMUEL GREGORY, Secretary, 30, Cauton Street, Boston, Mass. Sept 8.

GREAT CHANCE FOR AGENTS. WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT.

OMPLETE History of the War, in one large volume, splendidly illustrated, with over 125 fine pertraits of enerals and Battle scenes. The most candid, lucid, comlete, authentic and reliable history published. It consins reading matter equal to three large octave volumes, and for circulars, and see our terms. Address

"JONES, BROS & CO., Philadelphia., Pa."

The Most Wonderful Invention of the Age TROSATIS MORRILL'S PETROLEUM STOVE.

One of the Most Brilliant Triumphs of America Genius.

IT COOKS, WASHES AND IRONS WITHOUT COAL,
WOOD, OR GAS!

DOES the work easier, quicker, better, and with as
little expense as any known method; and in its
use, without a radiator, does not perceptibly affect the
temperature of the room, while it may be used with a
radiator to heat a room in a very short time. It is also
perfectly free from soot, ashes and smoke, and makes no
unpleasant smell.

Warerooms No. 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass. Paking in these stoves, instead of the old imperfect pro-cess, is rendered a certainty; the bread comes out of the oven in thirty minutes, with a fair brown crust, neither burnt nor dough, for the seas can be instantaneously reg-ulated. Potatoes and large joints of meat are "done to a tarn."

turn."

Broiling ;—Mr. Morrill, the inventor, to use his ow anguage, "CHALLENGES THE WORLD

"CHALLENGES THE WORLD
to produce a method by which a steak can be broiled that
will compare with the Patent Broiler," which always leaves
the steak juicy, making even a tough one tender. Not a
drop of the fat or juice can possibly be wasted, although it
is broiled by the pure sweet blase coming in actual contact
with the meat. Ironing is accomplished quite as satisfactorily; the heat being communicated to the interior of
the iron, there is no roughness or dirt to trouble, as in irons
heated on the face; and in the summer the heat is confined to the iron alone, instead of sweltering the ironer.
Washing-day is boreft of half its troubles,—the stove, light
and portable, can be carried out-doors even, in good
weather, and the steam and disagreeables of washing in
the house avoided. In fact, every kind of household labor can be accomplished with more certainty and economy, bor can be accomplished with more certainty and economy, and with far less labor, than with coal or wood. To those and with far less labor, than with coal or wood. To those confined to recour requiring cooking done at home, these stoves must prove an invaluable blessing, the Petroleum costing less by one fourth than gas at two dollars per thousand feet, while the work is performed infinitely better. Young men out all day, wanting a quick heat on returning to their rooms,—families with children needing instant fire at night,—machanics wanting early brankfasts, and nor niscurs in thirty minutes' time after lighting the fire,—houskeepers wanting heat in rooms without flues,—country houses,—in fact, all who value their time or money, or the health, comfort and convenience of themselves, wives and families, must eventually buy these stoves.

If you wish to save time, troube and expense, buy the

MORRILL PETROLEUM STOVE.

READ THE POLLOWING TESTIMONIALS.

[From Messrs. E. D. and G. Draper, Manufacturers, Hops-dale, Mass.] dale, Mass.]

The undersigned have used Morrill's Patent "Arroyapor Stove" in our families, and have thoroughly tested its merits in cooking, and many other families of our acquaintance have it in use, and are well satisfied with it. We consider it a very valuable improvement, and theerfully recommend it for general use, especially for a summer cook-stove. We think it has never been surpassed for broiling and baking meats and baking bread, and is the best stove for heating flats for ironing we ever saw.

Hopedale, Mass., May 6, 1865.

[From Dr. J. Cheever, of Charlestown, Mass.] [From Dr. J. Cheever, of Charlestown, Mass.]

CHARLESTOWN, May 24, 1865.

MR. MOORE—Having fully tested the ÆrovaporCookingStove purchased of you two months since, and promised at
that time to give you my opinion of it, after becoming
fully satisfied with its morits or demerits, as the case may
prove, I now, without hesitation, pronounce it for suprior to any cooking sparacius I have ever seen. It not only
proves to be all you recommended, but infinitely more, for
not half of its advantages were named. In fact, it does
not fail in any particular in being all that can be reasonably desired by any one after sequiring a little experience
in its use.

JOSEPH CHEEVER, M. D.

[From Mr. Edward Perkins, Proprietor of the large Esting Establishment, Nos. 37 and 39, Congress Street, Boston.] Bostos, May 27, 1865.
To the Acent of the Morrill Petroleum Stove May 1865.

To the Acent of the Morrill Petroleum Stove Co.:

Dean Sre—Having fully tested the new Petroleum Stove made by your Company, I am happy to bear testimony to its merits. I have them in use in my eating house, and find them superior to anything I know of for ceoking purposes. It bakes biscuits and broils steaks splendidly, and indeed performs most admirably all that is claimed for it.

Wishing you every success, I remai yours, truly,

EDWARD PERKINS.

From Rev. T. C. Potter, Paster of the Methodist E. Church,
South Reading, Mass.]

South Reading, Mass.]

South Reading, Mass.]

South Reading, Mass., May 29, 1865.

TO THE PETROLEUN STOVE Co.:

Allow me a place upon your circular to make the following statement:—

For several weeks my family have been testing the uses and economy of your "single burners," and find that for the common purposes of a family it excels everything else of the kind we have ever seen. In point of economy, it has cost us less than one and one-fourth cents per hour. My wife can do her ironing in less time than with a common stove, and avoid the necessity of being tortured with excessive heat. We have absented ourselves from the house for hours, and returned to find our beef or beans nicely cessive near. We have accented ourselves from the house for hours, and returned to find our beef or beans nicely baked, and ready for the table; and for baking all kinds of pastry, steaming, broiling, and toasting, I do not hesitate to say that I never have seen its equal. I intend to use it as a heater for my study, sparing it to the kitchen a short time when called for to prepare our meals. I have had no experience in the use of the "double burner." but should judge its stilly must be in a correspondence. ner," but should judge its utility must be in a corres ing ratio.

Pastor of M. E. Ch [From Rev. J. P. Cushman, Paster of Orthodox Congrega-tional Church, Brighton, Mass.] 2

Византом, June 2, 1865. O. F. Morrill:

Dear Sir—After a brief experience with your stove, it gives me pleasure to say that it gives great satisfaction. For baking, it answers better than any stove or range with which we are acquainted: for broiling, it is perhaps unsurpassed, and the arrangements for ironing prove very convenient, while the escape from the heat given out by an ordinary fire must, in the summer, make your steve a great comfort in the kitchen.

Very truly yours.

J. P. CUSHMAN. O. F. MORRILL : Very truly yours,

Boston, August 10, 1865.

MESSRS. MORRILL & Co.:
GENTLEMEN—I am often asked how I like my "Petroleum Stove." I would here state that it works admirably,
and like it much. I have been a honsekeeper more than
forty years, and have, during that time, used nearly half
the same number of cooking apparatus, such as ranges,
cook-stoves, &c., but have never found any thing equal
to this for summer use, and see no reason why they may
not be used equally as well in winter. We can get breakfast with it—vis: boil tea-kettle, make tea, and cook
steak, while a person would be building a fire in a range.
We have used ours since early in June, and have never
found the least difficulty whatever. Certainly there is
nothing that equals it in baking biscuit, bread, or pies.
Yours, truly,

No. 3 Tremont Place. Boston, August 10, 1865.

MOUNT WASHINGTON, August 23, 1865. Sin: I do certify that, with the thermometer at freezing point, (32 degrees,) I heated my office (ten feet by soven) with one of Morrill's Petroleum Stoves, in five minutes, to such a degree that I was obliged to open the office door. And I would recommend them as the best and cheapest, most portable and asfect stove for warming offices or small rooms that ever came under my observation.

S. A. BATTISON.

Yours, &c., S. A. BATTISON, Telegraph Operator, Summit of Mt. Washington, N. H. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Jr., WOOL COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 6 Channing Street, Boston.

WITH every facility for selling Wool to the best advantage,—a good store, situated in the centre of the Boston trade, and an extensive acquaintance with manufacturers,—I respectfully solicit consignments.

No market offers greater inducements to the Wool Grower than this. It is the headquarters for New-England manufacturers; here are their agencies, and here it is most convenient for them to buy. My terms for selling are as follows:

WHEN ADVANCES ARE NOT REQUIRED, one per cent. per pound, and one per cent. (and gavern-ment tax of one-tenth of one per cent.) on sales.

WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED, WHEN ADVANCES ARE REQUIRED,
for per cent. (and government tax) on sales. These
charges cover all expenses after the Wool is received in
store, for three months,—labor, storage, insurance and selling. If required to earry it over three months, additional
expenses will be charged. Interest on advances and other
disbursements reckoned at the legal rate of this State.

I shall aim to keep my consignors thoroughly informed;
and all Wool sent to use will be carefully graded to suit
the market. Letters, asking information, will be promptly answered. Address P. O. Box 1861.

Messrs. Hallowell & Coburt, Boston.
Messrs. Hallowell, Parscort & Co. New York.
Messrs. Davis, Fiss & Bares, Philadelphia. Boston, August, 1865.

THE RADICAL: A JOURNAL FOR SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CULTURE.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY, BY S. H. MORSE, BOSTON.

world, to make proper provision. Among this mass of slavery, very many people stood off and said, "Well

lastingly beat their heads against the fossiled remains

them, and was one that pressed itself with such con-

with or grown out of that result. (Hear, hear.) Now,

be captious, and to object and find fault. But if they

condition out of which these negroes came, and really

analysed the evils of that condition, they would not

harbor these objections long. Whatever might be the

temporary sufferings of the negro in his transition

state-whatever unfavorable features he might pre

sent for lack of self-reliance, for lack of the resources

by which to make for himself a place in the commu

nity, and earn for himself and his family a livelihood

-whatever suffering he might go through in the

achievement of the end which was the earnest wish

of all his friends, that he should be in the possession

of independence—there could be nothing like a com

parison in it with the sufferings born under slavery.

The former, at least, had the advantage, that he was

bearing a difficult only that he might go into a free

and open arena of comfort and of peace. In slavery

he was subjected to equal if not to greater difficulties

-hope was everlastingly crushed out of him, and all

aspirations made impossible in the direction of man-

them in the history of the world; and he did not ex-

pect that slavery-which struck its roots so deep in

the soil-could be plucked up, unless a great hole was

left, showing where the accursed thing stood. He did

not expect that men who had become licentious and

tyrannical would yield up their grasp upon the neck

of their victims without a great struggle. He did not

expect that the negro, in getting free of the devil,

would be left without rending before the devil went

out. What had been the case in the past? When

God purposed to accomplish emancipation, in the his

tory of the whole Church, one race had to go down

that another should come up. The sacrifice of Jew-

ish blood prepared the way for Hebrew freedom, and

when the Hebrews themselves had become so terribly

sinful that they could no longer occupy their place,

they themselves had to go down that Gentile liberty

and Christianity might prevail; and Jerusalem fell

Gentiles. He did not expect, therefore, that the ne

in the evil must make their sacrifice in starvation and

suffering before they could entirely reach the end;

ings, he said that they were prepared to brave all this.

(Cheers.) Let starvation come, if it must come, while

they were on the pathway of freedmen. Let them

too, stand out in the inclemency of the weather, and

professing Christianity would, while able to relieve,

stand and see this, and see the negro crushed by un

favorable conditions and temporary circumstances;

since, in the bearing of all that, they were making a

hood. But then they must take things as they found

just stopped for a moment, and sked what was the

POEM BY REV. JOHN PIERPONT. RITTEN ON HIS EIGHTLETH BIRTH-DAY. The thickening mists of fourscore years In the air all round me swim;

Soft voices reach no more my ears,

And my vision grows more dim. But the eyes of my mind are, as ever, clear, And I see, upon Southern plains, The slave roam where he wills; and I hear

In my young manhood once I saw A black-looking slave-ship moored In Charleston port, under shield of law, With a cargo of slaves on board-

Of black and naked men With some red balse sprons, now and then, Hung up in the shrouds to dry.

Thy name, O God ! be praised, That thine ear, that seemed so slow To hear the voice that, in prayer, I raised More than forty years ago

That the gloomy cloud that hung, O'er the sultry South, might not be flung O'er the broad and breezy West The prayer that the sable hands

lifted the heavier hoe,

In heavier chains, on the lan Might all be raised, ere long. In hearty thanks to Thee, And the feet then gyved might keep time to the song

That prayer which upward went, Alone and in weakness then, Hath spread and swelled till the firmament

For voices more full and strong, And the souls of holier men, Have framed the speech and poured the song

I need not write their names. In their country's keeping, and in Fame's, They will not, cannot die.

By the song, and the speech, and the prayer, By the spirit of God inspired, Has the lion Freedom been roused from his lair, And the hearts of philanthropists fired.

And the soldier mounted his guns, Till Slavery's battlements all are stormed And shaken by Liberty's sons. To my prayer that that gloomy cloud

And the idjest statesman warmed.

Might darken no more our day, Hath thine ear, O God! at last been bowed, And in thunder it rolls away. For the bristling bayonet

Is now in the hand of the thrall, And the musket-breech to his shoulder is set, And his prison-houses fall. And now, on the very ground

The negro walks, as a guard, his round By night, and cries : " All 's well ! " On shore he steps out, a man, From his shed, at his pleasure's beck :

And if his old master mutters a ban, He can tread on the traitor's neck This the salvation's day.

For which thou'st suffered me For forty years, O God ! to pray, Thou'st spared my life to see.

Now let thy angel's sword And let thy aged servant, Lord, When called, depart in peace. April 6, 1865.

OCTOBER.

The year grows splendid. On the mountain steep Now lingers long the warm and gorgeous light, Dying, by slow degrees, into the deep, Delicious night.

The final triumph of the perfect year, Rises the woods' magnificent array : Beyond, the purple mountain heights appear, And slope away.

The elm, with musical, slow motion, laves His long, lithe branches in the tender air : While from his top to the gay Sordello waves

Where Spring first hid her violets 'neath the fern ; Where Summer's fingers oped, fold after fold, The odorous, wild, red rose's heart, now burn The leaves of gold.

The loftiest hill, the lowliest flowering herb, The fairest fruit of season and of clime ; All wear alike the mood of the superb

Now Nature pours her last and noblest wine : Like some Bacchante beside the singing stres Reclines the enchanted Day, rapt in divine,

But where the painted leaves are falling fast. Among the vales, beyond the farthest hill, There sits a shadow, dim and sad and vast, And lingers still.

And still we bear a voice among the hills. A voice that mourns among the haunted woods; And the dense mystery of its sorrow fills

For while gay Autumn gilds the fruit and leaf, And doth her fairest festal garment wear, Lo! Time, all noiseless, in his mighty sheaf, Binds up the year .-

The mighty sheaf which never is unbound; The reaper whom our souls beseech in vain; The leved lost years that never may be found Or loved again.

AUTUMN.

From her leafy home in the forest dell, With a ceronal on her brow, Doth the dark-eyed Autumn, the peerless belle And her voice is heard on the hazy air. Like the music of laughing rills, Embowered in their native hills.

The gladsome earth with a lingering smile Has welcomed her back again, And her colors are worn by each fairy isle That is pictured in the main ; The purple and gold of the woodlands old Which gleam in the sun's last ray, Are the borrowed tints from her mantle fold As she sped on her joyous way.

To the fields of the ripening grain she hies Where the fruit is bending low, And she paints their spheres with the myriad dyes That her cunning hands well know; While the farmer around throws glances of pride The pledge of a goddess e'en there to bide When Winter is at the door.

Awhile she tarries near you lone brook, A thread of silvery light, For she loves the quiet, sequestered nook To gaze on her features bright ; But short her stay on its carpet green Of her sister's steeds, the Northern queen, As she sweeps from her frozen clime.

The Biberator.

SUNDAY IN SCOTLAND.

About the end of August last, the Directors of the North British Railway recommenced running morning and evening trains such as former-ly passed between Edinburgh and Glasgow on Sundays. The passengers in these trains were several hundreds in number, and highly respectable (the Scotsman tells us) in appearance and behavior. The same paper says, in regard to the first Sunday of the

"The only appearance of anything like Sabbath de "The only appearance of anything like Sabbath de-secration and the only symptoms of anything like dis-order arose out of the loud denunciations of three street preachers, who about six o'clock gathered a large crowd of people around them, opposite the en-trance to the station, to hear them holding forth against Sunday trains with more noise and gesture than sense or effect. Pointing to the train that starts about six o'clock, one of the preachers, an old man, with two or effect. Pointing to the train that starts about six o'clock, one of the preachers, an old man, with two boards hanging on his shoulders, walking advertisement fashion, on which were printed 'Testimony against the Edinburgh and Glasgow apostate Railway Company,' and several Scriptural texts, cried out, 'There they go to hell at a penny a mile.' Cries of 'Shame,' 'Over the bridge with him,' loud cheers, groans, and laughter followed this remark. After denouncing the railway company and the people who travelled by the Sunday trains in the most extravagant terms, the preacher got the length of abusing the Scotsman. It was characterized as 'that ungodly paper the Scotsman,' that' graceless newspaper, &c., and woe unutterable was graciously prophesied its doom. We are sorry to say that the crowd, excited by these woe unutterable was graciously prophesied its doom. We are sorry to say that the crowd, excited by these

The opposition movement was continued on the Wednesday evening following by a meeting held in the City Hall of Glasgow, under the auspices of the stead of opposing them. Working Men's Sabbath Protection Association. The Glasgow Daily Herald, referring to this meeting, quotes the following tirade from the speech of a certain Mr. Robert Mackintosh, who presided there :-

"But lose the Sabbath, society would become like the volcanic cone—herbage gleaming with precarious verdure on the edge of the crater, and beneath, the lava, restless, molten, incandescent, threatening the fiery eruption, before which the long glories of our boasted civilization would perish in the madness of an

Most of the speakers, the Herald says, dealt in this peculiar style of rhetoric, Of the more moderate, though equally groundless objections raised by the Lord Provost, the same paper tells us that they were but a repetition of those formerly raised against the running of Sunday trains from Edinburgh to Peebles. a movement in regard to which Mr. William Chambers declared, after a twelvemonth's experience, that not one of the direful results had followed which had Exodus the injunction in regard to the Fourth Combeen so confidently predicted. The Sabbath quiet of Peebles was even less disturbed after the railway opened than before, because the train had completely destroyed the more noisy traffic in vehicles. The advantage of this movement in regard to Sunday quietness is shown by the fact that the travel between amounted to nearly 700 every Sunday, besides the great numbers who found other means of conveyance. The public will now be better accommodated, and the ears of the Sabbatarians, at the same time, be less disturbed. This might content the latter class if reason and justice would content them; but a dog-in-themanger disposition, or a determination to compel the public to conformity with their theological ideas, will be quite unmoved by this consideration.

At the next meeting of the Glasgow Free Presbytery, Dr. Lorimer called attention to the running of Sunday trains between Edinburgh and Glasgow. It was their duty, under the circumstances, he thought, to lift up a solemn protest. The great Head of the Church, the Lord of the Sabbath, had in a marvellous way interposed in behalf of His own day on former occasions when things looked dark, and He might do so again. At all events, they must free themselves responsibility in a matter so solemn. They were all familiar (he said) with the religious grounds of the Sabbath. They were all familiar with the moral obligations of that holy day, and therefore its permanence under all dispensations of the Church. They knew that the Fourth Commandment was part of the moral law, as unchangeable and as obligatory as all the commandments; and they were just as much entitled to disallow and trample down the others as to disallow and trample down this.

It is worth while to stop at this point in Dr. Lorimer's speech to call attention to the fact that he himself never obeyed the Fourth Comm life, and that he has not now the slightest intention to obey it. The Fourth Commandment requires nothing whatever but abstinence from bodily labor on Satur day, the Seventh day of the week; and it requires even this of nobody but Jews. It is then an impudent falsehood in Dr. Lorimer to represent that this Hebrew statute has anything to do with Sunday, or anything to do with Christians. If he finds any Sabbatical command in the book of Christian laws, the New Testament, let him cite chapter and verse to show that command, what day it specifies as sacred, and what manner of observance of that day it requires. If he can produce no such injunction, (as he cannot,) let him cease to claim God's authority for the enforce

ment of his superstitious ideas upon others, In the course of Dr. Lorimer's speech, there occur red a piece of impudent reversal of the truth not greater than the above, (that would be impossible,) but more amusing. It is as follows :-

"In addition to such considerations there was, he thought, an aggravation in this case. He could not help regarding it as an act of intolerance—he would say with all submission, English intolerance. Scot-land was taunted with being bigoted and intolerant; but the fact was, that both politically and ecclesiastical-ly, they were far more liberal than their friends in the South. In the present case they had the intolerance South. In the present case they had the intolerance of England, for it was understood that the great mass of the property of the North British Railway was in English hands, and the chairman, the expounder of the views of his shareholders, was an Englishman. Why, what were those gentlemen doing? They were forcing their views of the Sabbath down the throats of a reluctant nation. (Hear, hear.) Was that liberty? was that consistent with toleration? was that worthy of any true Englishman? Even supposing that their of any true Englishman? Even supposing that their views of the Sabbath were little better than Scotch

Considering that nobody has even proposed to pre vent these reverend gentlemen and those who think with them from going to church, or resting, or doing anything else on Sunday, but that they are trying forcibly to interfere with the ideas, and the business, and the rights of the railway-passengers, the above is decidedly cool—as cool as a cucumber in an ice-chest. It is the clergy, and the "Sabbath Protection Association," who are trying to force their "views of the Sabbath" upon other people. It is time that these gentry should be made to understand that, in the region, covering a space of more than ten times that matter of being entitled to respect, rights have precedence of prejudices, and other men's rights even of their prejudices.

Several other gentlemen followed in the same strain, one declaring that their duty was " to take the high Bible ground," and all of them making the false assumption that the Bible requires some special observance of Sunday. It was finally agreed that a Committee be appointed to draw up an address to be submitted to the Presbytery at its next meeting, and to consider what other steps ought to be taken.

On the following evening a meeting-said to be " o the working classes," but of course consisting only of such portion of those classes as had been led by the four millions who were lately slaves, the great body Sabbatarians to believe their false statement of a com. mand of God separating Sunday from other days with perhaps some of the railway workmen-was held the progress of the war, and that so far from leaving in Brighton St. Chapel, Edinburgh, "for the purtheir habitations, miserable as they are, they still re pose of opposing the running of the Sunday trains." lutions were proposed and seconded, (the to present this as still a fact, that there is here a large report does not say that they were voted,) to the fol. class, almost, we might say, an uncounted number of lowing effect :- lst, That this meeting, regarding the suffering human beings, suffering for food, suffering Divine institution of the weekly Sabhath as a blessing for clothing, and suffering under persecution, under f inestimable value, consider the resumption of Sun- abuse, and ill-treatment of every form, for whom it av passenger trains as a wanton and alarming attack becomes us, and the great Christian public of the

on the maintenance of the Sabbath in Scotland. 21. That this resumption of Sabbath passenger traffic threatens the interests of all working men, is a serious invasion of the rights of the servants of the company, and is fraught with danger to the community. That a deputation of five (all Esquires) be appointed to confer with the Directors of the North British Railway, present the resolutions, and ask for a discontinuce of the Sunday trains.

THE LIB

There is one sound and just point in these resolutions, namely, that the working man is entitled to a weekly day of rest. If, therefore, special circumstances call for work on Sunday, the laborer should have another day or extra wages given him. In arranging the compensation, six days' work should be sidered a week's work. This is all that can prop erly be demanded. Nobody pretends that Sunday hould arrest the business of watchmen, policemen and gaslighters in the streets of a great city. All that s necessary is to pay for the extra time required, or to have workmen enough to allow each his day o rest. If this were the working men's plea, nobody would dispute it. But they prejudice their own cause by the false representation that the special observance of Sunday is a "Divine" institution.

Equally false is the representation that the running of Sunday passenger trains is an injury, on the whole to the working classes. For every individual kept a work, (compensated work, mind you,) at this unusua time, flity of the same class have an opportunity of healthful and much needed recreation, else unattains ble. The Sunday trains are more needed by th working classes than by any other classes. These furnish the only opportunity they enjoy for change o air and scene, and for interviews with distant relatives and friends. The intelligent laborer would favor in

It appears that a conference upon this subject was had, subsequently, with the railway anthorities; and the following impertinent remark was publicly made in a meeting afterwards held, by a Mr. Richard Wea ver, who it seems had been forward in pushing th Sabbatical movements. This person said that-" A to the deputations which had waited upon the Chairman of the North British railway, they had been to no purpose. There was no use arguing with him. Noth ing could rectify carnal minds but the power of God." This piece of calumnious cant stirred up the indignation of Mr. James Moir, who wrote to the Herald i reply, describing himself as "a professing Christian," and maintaining his right, with Paul, to "esteem whit as objectionable as Romish Popery, he felt ound to resist the attempt of the Sabbatarians to make their opinions binding upon him. Quoting from mandment Sabbath, he pointed out the inconsistency of those people who, claiming that commandment a God's injunction to Christians at the present day, took the liberty of choosing which of its provisions they would obey, and which they would disregard. As a Christian man, he claimed the right to "be fully per suaded in his own mind" in regard to the best way of spending his Sundays, as a part of "the liberty wherewith Christ bath made his people free;" and he saw no reason to regard the running of railroad trains on the first day of the week as a violation of the moral

law of God. It appears, thus far, that the trains continue, the public are satisfactorily accommodated, and the Sabpatists, though enjoying full liberty to spend Sunday in their own way, do not succeed in forcing their notions respecting that day down the throats of their nore intelligent fellow-citizens .-- c. K. W.

THE EMANCIPATED SLAVES OF AMERICA.

MEETING IN THE QUEEN'S ROOMS.

A meeting was held last night in the Queen' Rooms, for the purpose of hearing the Rev. Dr. Storrs and the Rev. Sella Martin plead the cause of the emancipated slaves in America. There was large attendance. James Craig, Esq., of Middleton. presided. On the platform were the Rev. Dr. Joseph Brown, the Rev. Dr. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. Wallace the Rev. Messrs. Sella Martin, Symington, A. G. Forbes, H. Batchelor, and Messrs. N. Stevenson, R. Paterson, P. Adams, J. Sinclair, P. M'Leod, W. Smeal, A. Paton, W. Gray, Thomas, Smith, and Rankin. The meeting having been opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Forbes, a letter from Mr. C. Robertson, who was to have presided, was read. It stated pressed his warm sympathy with the object of the neeting. A letter was also read from the Rev. W. C. Smith, apologizing for his absence; and it was stated that had the Rev. Dr. N. Macleod not had to

fulfill an engagement, he would have been present. The CHAIRMAN expressed his regret that Mr. Robertson had been unable to take the chair; and said that they could conceive that there would be a vast amount of misery during the winter among the emancipated slaves in America, if prompt measures rere not taken to alleviate and prevent that misery He then called upon

The Rev. Dr. Storrs, who, after having described the success which had attended the mission of him-

self and Mr. Martin in the different towns in Scot land and England, said-I am willing to believe with regard to the enlightened community which has been favored with some of the noblest intellects that the world has ever had, shining from its pulpit and its press, that it will not be slow to appreciate the grandest moral problem that this or any age in the history of the world has been permitted to solve. (Applause.) If, indeed, there has been any want of sym pathy or slowness to take action in this important matter, it is from want of understanding the conditions f this problem both as to the facts of the case and the elements of solving the problem, so as to commend the whole matter to your practical sympathy and aid. (Applause.) You have heard of these four millions of lately enslaved people, now ushered into the condition of freedom. It is not our purpose to claim-for it is not true-that all these four millions are objects of charity. There are many among them who are earning honorable and comfortable subsistence. There are many among them who from the first have utterly repudiated all assistance, however proposed to them, and have gone on to achieve by nest labor for themselves whatever the future might have in store. It is not our purpose, therefore, to claim that, in all parts of the South where this mass of liberated people lives, there is an equal degree of destitution, whether of food or of clothing. It is not our purpose, therefore, to declare that universally throughout all that vast region there is or there has been unmitigated wretchedness or woe. So far from that, we are happy to say that in some of the districts of that of the whole British Island, there are communities where want is practically unknown, and where a com fortable degree of food and clothing is enjoyed. There are communities in the midst of that mass of population where the change of relations between the master and the slave has resulted in no deep of exhaustive disturbance of the interests of labor We wish it to be understood that there are some mong that large class of owners who have kindly received the new condition of things, and who have bee willing to accommodate themselves to its demands upon them, in reference to their former slaves. We wish it further to be understood, that of all thes

are still on the soil to which they were attached before

the war had broken out, or had been attached during

main in them. Having made these exceptions, I wish

population, some 800,000 are under twelve years of after all, wasn't it done too quickly?" (Hear and a age; and out of these again, nearly 200,000 are orphans, with no father or mother, or any human rela- "Haven't you involved the negro in more suffering tions. Now, that this mass of orphanage must be by putting him in the difficulties consequent upon be. thrown upon charity somewhere must instantly be apparent without argument; and then to those who are than he used to go through in slavery?" Very many familiar with these fearful exactions, it is equally clear, were asking these questions now. Well, what would and to those who have traversed the fields it must they have? Supposing, even, that the negro suffered secome manifest by constant observation, that there a great deal more in his body than when in slavery. is a large class of prematurely aged, and infirm, and What then? Did they mean to say he ought to have decrepit ones, from whom slavery, in its days of pow- staid in slavery and suffered! Did they mean er, sold away every son and every daughter on whom that some other plan might have been taken for his age and decrepitude might otherwise have leaned in this hour of trial. So these aged and infirm ones are was not the fault of those who were in favor of abolition, and still less was it the fault of the negro him' now thrown upon the charity of somebody. And, pesides these, there is between the aged and child-self. If there were those who were delving in the midst of the slime of past difficulties, and who everhood to which we have referred, a large mass, more than ordinary by far, of those who have been wrecked in health and constitution under the fearful exact of things that were gone, all that he could say was tions of this system that spared neither manhood nor that they might be in the occupation of burying the womanhood in its fearful demands to make the most dead. This, however, was a living question with in the speediest time out of the human sinews, muscles and brains which were owned. These multitudes as sistency and force for solution that those whose symthey are, are thrown upon the charity of some one. pathies were right had not time to remember the fault That would have been true had there been no war, or of the method of reaching the result, but were only had abolition come simply in the wake of peace. This anxious to grapple with the difficulties that had arisen same mass of orphanage, of age and decrepitude, of crushed broken ones, might still live in misery. But they would find much to aid them if they wished to following in the wake of war, there came other causes to heighten the fearfulness of the picture which we have to draw. There have been exasperation of feeling, embittering of prejudice and passion against this class, which has been regarded as having wrought all this woe in the land. There is a prejudice at the North; there is a greater prejudice still at the South; and between the upper and the nether millstone of such prejudice, exasperation and embittered passions but for the interposition of Christian charity-but for the uprising of Christian sentiment in behalf of these poor oppressed ones, they are in danger of being ground to the dust. In the wake of war there has een ruin to the master, there has been the destruction of the crops, and in the best regions an entire cessa tion of the ordinary processes of the industry on which ommunities depend for their constant subsistence The reverend gentleman here read a graphic picture of the miserable condition of the negroes, from the report by General L. C. Baker; and then said-The amount of want in this direction of a physical sort, perhaps no one of us has sufficient data to state with accuracy. Reports come to us from commission ed bodies sent by Government, or by benevolent asso-

ciations, to examine into the facts and report thereon Now, the question is raised whether this want is really such as I present in the evidence I have read. Let me cite another series of evidence. The Americans are not a people easily imposed upon in the direction of charity. It is supposed a Yankee understands the worth of a dollar. I think that is an impression that even the canny Scot has. Now, what are the facts in this matter? We have throughout the nation eight distinct large organizations effectually working this matter, and whose combined contributions, according to current rates, for the relief of this mass of misery, is now something like more than two millions per annum. (Applause.) Men of the highest personal character and commercial integrity and business honesty are sending forth appeals broadcast throughout just when the glad tidings were preached to all the the country, pledging their word to the truth of the statement that there is an amount of destitution and suffering at the South which is almost unparalleled, groes in America would achieve their freedom without a sacrifice. They had already had a sacrifice of blood and calls for immediate help on the part of the great Christian public. That shows the conviction of the on the part of the white men, and the negroes involved Yankee people on the subject. Throughout all the Northern part of the nation, there is a willingness to do what they ought to do under this emergency, not and as a negro, knowing their thoughts and their feelfor the blacks alone, but for the poor whites as well; for another association, known as the American Union Association, whose object is to provide food and clothing for the poor whites of the South, is gathering an almost equal amount to that which I have cited as be- bear all its rigorous and pelting visitations, if people ing collected for the poor blacks. (Applause.) This shows there is a vast destitution as a matter of fact, notwithstanding the suggestions which partisans may write in various papers in this country and in ours. Upon whom rests the duty of extending aid in this crisis? It is said that many of the negroes are getting as much as a dollar or a dollar and a half per day as wages, and that if able-bodied negro labor is commanding six shillings per day, there cannot be want long felt. But the able-bodied negro may justly aire why he should be expected to pay more than the white man to support all those suffering ones. He may say, " It is true, I am of his color, but you are of often felt, and have to say, "I am a slave. Another his race equally with myself; for God has made of one ons to dwell upon the face of the earth. (Applause.) Why should I (he may say) with hardly rags enough to cover my nakedness, and trying to found a family and build up a fortune, such as any of you-why should I divert everything into that channel ? " I say it is not the duty of these able-bodied negroes, who have to raise families and to work to keep those families comfortable-it is not their duty to keep these stript down to the bare necessaries of life, and devote all the rest for the many suffering around them. I say, let them give their share; but to ask them to do this work themselves is altogether wrong. If not upon the negro, then upon whom does the task of extending aid rest? Will you say upon the former owner, the man who has to provide the land? He has been already much impoverished in this war, and he is doubly embittered against the race whom he imagines has caused all this misery. If you lean on this trust, you will be leaning on a reed which easily yields under the hand which presses upon it. You have no reason to expect it. It would be asking more than we are asking from any mortal communi ty. They are themselves just emerging out of a fearful strife. They look upon the future with only half an assured eye, not certain what is in store for themnot knowing whether this negro race, educated as it has been, will furnish in the future laborers to till the They have heard the din of the Jamaica story continually ringing in their ears. There are also multitudes of these former owners who are determined to make freedom a failure, and make true their assertion of slavery being the best condition of the negro. When the negro say they will not work unless upon shares or wages, the master bids them, especially if the crop is gathered in, go, saying-" I have no further use for you. After all I have done for you-after I have taken care of you since you were bornyou thus treat me. I cannot endure you; go." The poor negroes are driven from the plantations without any garments, except the rags upon their shoulders The matter then comes back upon Christian charity. It is the philanthropic world that has this thing in charge. If we decline to accept it, of course we can do so. If the people of Glasgow decline to have share and part in this great work, they can do so; but, never. theless, as it seems to me, and I am sure as it will seem to your own dispassionate judgment, this is a dependent men. With all these difficulties around work that comes upon the Christian and philanthropic public of the world. No national element shall bound -no rolling sea shall prevent the flowing across of this ready aid. Nothing shal! hinder two great nations from joining in this great work ;-not a great ocean shall prevent them sharing in an enterprise ac grand and so noble, and so promising of blessed fruits.

possible liberty and happier future for their own race, and helping to lift them to where they ought to be (Applause.) They were ready to accept the conditions if the people here, having the power to avert them, said they must come, and that they must be borne. The situation would be still more striking if they could ever come to a realization of each man's personal history; if they could feel as he himself had man owns me. I am the son of a slave. Another man owns my mother. I am a slave, and a slave forever!" Could'they realize that somebody should everlastingly dictate what one should do, and lash him if he did not do it, and under the exercise of an irresponsible power, force one's wife to dishonor and degradation; or have ing the children beloved of one's heart, and as lovely in the eyes of its parents as the children of any in this country, torn away and sold on the auction-block? It was galling that not only should a man himself remain a slave during his life, but that his children and his children's children should likewise be bound in continual slavery. Though they could not, perhaps, realize the state of the case, he could realize it keenly, and he felt not only a holy indignation but often an inexpressible contempt for people that stood and pondered, and raised trivial objections in such a momentous matter as that before them-when poor men had to be raised from the lowest depths of helplessness, and despair, and suffering. (Hear and as Mr. Martin then proceeded to argue that gradual enancipation would have been incomparably worse than immediate emancipation. In fact, it would have been like gradually amputating a man's leg, or gradually pulling a tooth. It would just have been prolonging the pain and misery. It would have been taking away from the master all interest in the negro, and putting still under his control that negro in whom he had no in. terest. If he did wrong-and it was wonderful if he did not do wrong, for his master had been teaching him how to do it all his life-the magistrate whipped him, and the master brought him all the more readily and frequently to be thus flogged, because he did not own him, and because, no matter when he died, he did not lose anything. He then pointed out how the whole negro race had to suffer because part of that race was in bondage They were everywhere from their color identified with degradation and servitude, and out of this one many more fictitious prejudices had arisen. The speaker here pictured graphically the difficulties they had to contend with in these very prejudices, and often the negro himself was well nightled to believe that he was naturally inferior, and only fit for bondage. The negroes distrusted their own powers, because they had never been called on to exercise them as inthem, in addition to those of a natural character growing out of the war and the disorganization of labor, they could all see how necessary it was that something should be done for them at this crisis

It was by taking a practical interest in his condition now, that the people of this country could make the negro believe that all their avowed interest and oft-repeated protests against the evils of slavery, and oppression were earnest and real, and that they were quite willing not only to translate him into the ng. He said that before they had any hope of an early and complete solution of the question of slavery privileges of that freedom they themselves enjoyed there was scarcely any difference of opinion about but that they would do what in them lay to make the desirableness of an early and complete solution of the means of bringing up future generations of his own race, so that they could enjoy aright the pleasures of it. Even those who were in favor of the South, was a section of the country, were compelled to make the glorious right of liberty. He hoped all of them this general concession to the strongly anti-slavery would be willing to recognize that their best interest people of Great Britain, viz .- that they hated slavery grew out of this, and some of their highest duties as hadly as anybody else hated it. (Hear.) Whenever were schieved in the doing of it. (Applause.) they were going to swallow the great whale of the The Rev. Dr. Brown, after heartily commending South, they had to grease him with this kind of thing.

the cause which they had heard advocated so warmly (Laughter.) But now that they had got that early and wisely, and worthily by their brethren from the and complete solution in the fact of the abolition of other side of the Atlantic, went on to move the follow

NOVEMBER 3 ing resolution, viz.: " That this meeting, he

g resolution, view or reading nearly nearly in the establishment of Preedmen's Air concurring in the establishment with the Societies, resolve, by pecuniary contribution and Societies, resolve, otherwise, to assist our American brethren in this otherwise, to assist our content of the physical condition and augable enorm and religious elevation of the ϵ_0 promote the short their transition from slavery to the blessings of freedom."

Mr. N. STEVENSON seconded the resolution, and h ras cordially passed.

The Rev. Dr. WALLACE, in the course of The Rev. or animated speech, proposed the second resolution as follows: - "That this meeting tenden its resolution as follows:

Cordial thanks to the Rev. Dr. Stores and the Rev. Selia Martin, for the information they have communi-Selia marrin, in the recommends their case to the cated, and sympathy and support of the citizens of

The Rev. H. BATCHELOR briefly seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously agreed to.

A SLAVE POET IN CUBA. The Final newspaper, A SLAVE POET IN CUBA. The Final, newspaper, published at Puerto Principe, Cuba, has published at poem entitled "Who am I!" which it are written by a negro slave, named Manuel Roblejo. It also gress, not only by the free people of his own class, but by others who are interested in such a work of mercy in favor of the young man. As to the poem itself, it is said that, although it has some deficiencies in postice construction, yet it has many starsaw rocky. itself, it is said that, addition it has some deficiencies in poetic construction, yet it has many stanges worthy of commendation for the simplicity and fluency with which he utters the sentiments of a poet, without an

Status of the so-called Confederacy. New proofs of this appear from time to time. The Postmaster-General now finds that the former postmasters of the Old Dominion repudiated their debts to Uncle Sam to a greater extent than those of any other of the rebel states.

That time-honored temperance hotel, the Mariboro," of Boston, has abandoned its distinctive character, and now supports a bar for the sale of in-

The sale of postage stamps and stamped envelopes at the post-office in New York city for the year ending Sept. 30, amounts to one million four hundred and sixty-five thousand and thirty-two dollars, an increase of two hundred and sixty thousand eight hundred and s dred dollars over the previous year. The whole number of stamps made for the government, last year, amounted to three hundred and seventy-six millions of dollars.

The real estate of New York city is assessed at \$417,404.334; the personal property at \$181,423.471—total, \$608,827,855. The State, county and manicipal taxes amount to \$18,825,936.15—almost \$90 on each \$1000 assessed.

POPULATION OF THE WORLD. The population of the world is estimated by M. Dieteriei, the statistical authority of Europe, at 1,300,000,000, of whom twenty. authority of Europe, at 1,300,000,000, of whom twenty-five per cent. are Christians—half of these, 162,500,000, being Roman Catholics. Notwithstanding this, the number of communicants, in 1804, has been accr-tained, by counting the wafers consumed on Easter day, to be but 30,000,000.

Hon. Wm. J. Duane, who died at Philadel-Phon. Wm. J. Duane, who died at Philadelphia, recently, was born in Ireland, though his father was a native of this country. He was a printer by trade, but after he had reached the age of thirty year, he commenced the study of the law, and became eminent in his profession, and noted for his probit of character. His wife was a grand-daughter of Benjamin Franklin. The deceased was legal advise for Stephen Girard, and drew the will of that gentleman, which secured so large a gift to the orphans of Philadelphia.

SPAIN. It is calculated that, in the time of Julius tesar, Spain contained a population of 78,000,000 n 1688, the number had dwindled down to 8,000,000 ince then, the population has steadily increased, and ow numbers about 16,000,000.

George Brackett died in Concord, N. H., on the 15th ult., after a severe illness of a few weeks' duration. Mr. Brackett, says the Concord Monitor, was identified with a proscribed race, in color, but was a most valuable citizen in the practical duties of life, and put to shame, by his quiet, unobtrusive hab-its, many a pale face who has yet to do his first act for the good of his fellow-men.

An enormous pressure will be brought to bear upon the next Congress by loyal people in the South for the payment of claims for property taken by the Union armies during the war. In some cases, certifi cates of science during the war. In some cases, certion cates of science was given, and in others no vouchers it all can be presented. Unionists and secessionists ree mingling together in the category of the depoiled, and to distinguish between them promises to be a work of rare delicacy.

There were more arrivals at Philadelphia last day, than on any single day before, within the ast forty years.

CENTURY. The most important conlogy, during the year 1864, was the publication of the illustrated edition of Webster's Quarto Unabridged Dictionary. This work, which had long been in preparation, and on the revision of which years of labor had been bestowed by several eminent scholars, was, in many repects, the greatest addition to the philology of the present age which has appeared within half a century.—Appleton's Cyclopadia for 1864.

A NEW NEW YORK HOTEL. Hiram Cranston. A NEW NEW YORE HOTEL. BITAM CRAISION the New York Hotel, has purchased the ground for a new hotel, opposite the Fifth Avenue entrance to the Central Park. The building will probably, it is said, excel any hotel building in this country or in Europe in magnificence and in extent of its dimensions. It is proposed to expend about two million dollars, including the price paid for the land.

CANCER. According to Galignani's Messenger, a Dr. Brandini of Florence has used citric acid with success in alleviating the pain which accompanies cancer. He applies it in the form of a gargle, composed of four composition of control like and three hundred ins of crystallized citric acid an and fifty grains of common water. Its application once in six or seven hours gives instant relief

Ayer's Pills.

A RE you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged and your feelings unomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelief to a ious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon yes, and hould be averted by a timely use of the right renedy. Take type's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purity should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humorn-porily the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in bealth again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, and purify the system from the obstruction which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and doranges its natural functions. There, if not relieved, renat upon themselves and the surrousding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and derangement. While in this condition, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and commons complaint is also true in many of the despected and dangerous distempors. The same purgative effect and dangerous distempors. The same purgative effect and the following the natural functions of the body, they are rappidly, and many of them surely cured by the sine means. dly, and many of them surely cured by the some me. some who know the virtue of these falls which as many them when suffering from the disorders they a unch as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Billion O plaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Corbinates, Constipation, Heartburn, Rheumatism, Drop Worms and Suppression, when taken in large doses.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive than the sugar-They are sugar-coated, so that the most season ake them easily, and they are surely the best pargatic

AYER'S AGUE CURE, For the speedy and certain Oure of Intermittent Fever, or Ohills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; in deed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

This remedy has rarely failed to cure the serersi cases of Chills and Fever, and it has this great advantage over other Ague medicines, that it subdues the complain without injury to the patient. It contains no quinter other Geleterious substance, nor does it produce quining or any injurious effect whatever. Shaking brothers of the army and the West, try it, and you will endorse these assertions.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and cold by all druggists.
Oct. 13
2m.

DR. DIO LEWIS'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, LEXINGTON, Mass.

TWENTY superior Teachers, among whom are THEO-wood School, New Jersey, and I. N. CARLETON, former by of Phillips's Academy, Andever. Send for Catalogue and Circulars to Dr. Lewis.

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